00173724

362-580954
79
Mah/Ann
173724

00173724

Digitized with financial assistance from

Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 24 February, 2020

MAHARASHTRA STATE LEGAL AID AND ADVICE BOARD

(Law and Judiciary Department)

Mantralaya, Bombay

NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAHARASHTRA STATE LEGAL AID AND ADVICE BOARD ABOUT THE WORK DONE IN THE FIELD OF LEGAL AID AND LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES IN THE STATE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1st APRIL 1987 TO 31st MARCH 1988

1988

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BOMBAY

MAHARASHTRA STATE LEGAL AID AND ADVICE BOARD

(Law and Judiciary Department)

Mantralaya, Bombay

NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAHARASHTRA STATE LEGAL AID AND ADVICE BOARD ABOUT THE WORK DONE IN THE FIELD OF LEGAL AID AND LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES IN THE STATE DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1st APRIL 1987 TO 31st MARCH 1988

173724

CONTENTS

PARAGRAPH		PAGES
	Preface	vii
	CHAPTER I	
	Preliminary	
1.	Preamble	1
	CHAPTER II	
	Organization	
2.	The Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board	2
3.	Powers and functions of the Board	3
4.	Executive Committee	3
5.	Advisory Council	4
6.	Officers of the Board	4
7.	District Committees	5
8.	Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committees ..	6
9.	Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad Legal Aid and Advice Committees.	7
10.	Sub-Committees of Greater Bombay Legal Aid and Advice Committees.	8
11.	Special Sub-Committees	10
12.	Cells of Legal Aid Committees	10
13.	Field Officers	11
14.	Offices of Legal Aid Committees	11
15.	Legal Aid Clinics	11
	CHAPTER III	
	Purpose and Mode of implementation of Legal Aid Scheme	
16.	Purpose of Legal Aid Scheme	14
17.	Modes for implementing Legal Aid Scheme ..	14

CHAPTER IV

Provision of Legal Aid and Advice

PARAGRAPHS		PAGES
18.	Methods for providing legal aid	15
19.	Eligibility for availing of free legal aid and Advice ..	15
20.	Modes of giving legal aid	15
21.	Cases in which legal aid is not given	15
22.	Procedure for extending legal aid	16
23.	Quantum of legal aid work done during the year ..	16
24.	Legal aid to the undefended accused persons ..	18
25.	Legal aid through aurhorities	19
26.	Settlement of disputes through Conciliation Cells ..	20
27.	Oral legal advice	20
28.	Summary of work relating to the legal aid and advice.	20
29.	Comparison of legal aid work	22

CHAPTER V

Legal Literacy

30.	Maharashtra State Legal Literacy Programme Rules	23–24
31.	Legal Literacy Programmes	24
32.	Maharashtra State Legal Aid Camp Rules ..	24–25
33.	Maharashtra State Para-Legal Training Course Rules.	25
34.	Dowry Prohibition Campaigns	25
35	Students' Cells	26
36.	Identification of legal aid cases	26
37.	Legal aid survey	26
38.	Summary of Legal Literacy Programmes ..	26
39.	Comparison of Legal Literacy Programmes ..	27

CHAPTER VI

Lok Nyayalayas

PARAGRAPHS		PAGES
40.	The Efficacies of Lok Nyayalaya programmes ..	28
41.	Achievements of Lok Nyayalayas	28–29
42.	Special Lok Nyayalayas organized for MACT cases	29

CHAPTER VII

Co-ordination and Guidance

43.	Regional Conferences	30–31
44.	Quarterly meetings	32
45.	Monthly meetings	32

CHAPTER VIII

Control and Supervisions

46.	Control of the Board	33
47.	Evaluation of legal aid work	33–35
48.	Supervision	35
49.	Dafttar inspections	35–36

CHAPTER IX

Finance and Expenditure

50.	Finance	37–39
51.	Audit	39

CHAPTER X

New Activities

52.	Maharashtra State Jail Visit Project Rules ..	40
53.	Maharashtra State Motor Vehicle Accident Cells Rules.	40–41
54.	Legal Literacy Rules	41

PARAGRAPHS PAGES

CHAPTER XI

Legal Services Authorities, Act, 1987

55. Legal Services Authorities Act 42
56. Salient features of the Act 42-43
57. Shortcomings of the Act 43

CHAPTER XII

Miscellaneous

58. Revision of scales of fees paid to the legal aid advocates. 44
59. Documentary films 44-45
60. Publicity 46
61. Statistical information 46
62. Conclusion 46

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULES		PAGES
I	Statement showing the Districtwise position of the legal aid work done by the District and Taluka Committees in the District during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	46–47
II	Statement showing the actual legal aid work done by District and Taluka Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	48–71
III	Statement showing the classified position of the legal aid cases in which legal aid was granted by the District and Taluka Committees in the district during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	72
IV	Statement showing the classified position of the persons to whom legal aid was granted by the district and taluka committees in the district during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	73
V	Statement showing the districtwise position of the legal Literacy Programmes organized by district and taluka committees and the Clinics in the district during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	74–75
VI	Statement showing the legal aid work done by the Legal Aid Clinics during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	76
VII	Statement showing the districtwise particulars of Lok Nyayalayas held during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	77
VIII	Statement showing the districtwise particulars of Lok Nyayalayas arranged for motor accident claims cases during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	78
IX	Statement showing the detailed position of all the Lok Nyayalayas held in the districts and talukas in the State in the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	79–82
X	Statement showing the headwise expenditure incurred on legal aid and legal services programmes during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	83

SCHEDULES—*contd.*

SCHEDULES		PAGES
XI	Statement showing the districtwise position of expenditure incurred on legal aid and legal services programmes during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	84
XII	Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the districts and taluka legal aid and advice committees and sub-committees in Greater Bombay during the financial year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.	85-99
XIII	Comparative statement showing the particulars of cases in which legal aid was granted during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 (8 years).	100
XIV	Comparative statement showing the categories of cases in which legal aid was granted during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88.	101
XV	Comparative statement showing the categories of persons to whom legal aid was granted during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 (8 years).	101
XVI	Comparative statement showing the particulars of Legal Literacy Programmes organized during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 (8 years).	102-103
XVII	Comparative statement showing the particulars regarding the Lok Nyayalayas held in Maharashtra from 1984-85 to 1987-88 (4 years).	104
XVIII	Comparative statement showing the finance and expenditure incurred on legal aid and legal literacy programmes during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 (8 years).	105

I have great pleasure in presenting the following Annual Report regarding the administration and working of the Legal Services Programmes in the State of Maharashtra during the year 1987-88.

It is said that "peace is the product of justice." That means where there is no justice, there is no peace. If there is no peace the man is not happy and he has no security of person or property. It is for this reason that whether it is kingship or dictatorship or democracy, the people always yearn for justice. Justice is the manifestation of the "rule of law" "Rule of law." is the foundation of the democracy. India is the biggest democratic country in the world. But the question is whether we are successful in operating the legal system to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity ? One can notice that the rich are successful in purchasing the justice and the poorare forced to tolerate injustice. Why injustice is tolerated by the poor is the question one has to consider deeply. If we analyse the situation, we find that generally there are two categories of poor persons in the society who tolerate injustice. The first category consists of persons who know their rights or benefits conferred upon them by the Constitution or by various Statutes. The second category consists of persons who do not know such rights or benefits at all. It is very often observed that the persons in the first category tolerate injustice because of their poverty and the persons in the second category tolerate injustice because they do not know their rights at all. The persons in the second category even do not feel that injustice is inflicted upon them. The persons in both the categories are in need of legal assistance. The founding fathers of our Constitution had realised this situation. It is for this reason that article 39-A was enshrined in the Constitution of India. That provision has made it obligatory for every State to provied l egal aid by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. In pursuance of this Constitutional mandate, the Government of Maharashtra has formulated the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979 and has brought it into force from the birth anniversary date of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution, i.e. 14th April 1979

The Legal Aid scheme has proved to be successful in extending lega l assistance to both the categories of poor persons mentioned above. According to the said scheme free legal aid is extended to the poor for getting their grievances redressed through the courts, and through the Legal Literacy Programmes awareness is created among the weaker sections of the society in regard to the rights, benifits and previleges conferred upon them by social welfare legislation and other enactments. Generally, the legal literacy is promoted through the programmes like Para-Legal Training Cources Legal Aid Camps, Legal Aid workshops, Rural Entitlement Programmes, Legal Aid Seminars, Symposia on Legal Aid, Legal Aid Camps, Public, Interviews on Legal Aid, legal aid public meetings, legal aid exhibitions, audiovisual programmes on legal aid, preparing publications on legal aid such as, booklets, leaflets, pamphlates, handbills, wall-hangings, wall posters, charts, etc. So also both categories of persons are assisted by settling their disputes through Lok Nyayalayas.

For the purpose of implementing the aforesaid scheme the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board has been established. The Board in turn has constituted 30 District Legal Aid and Advice Committees at the District level and 268 Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committees at Taluka level. So also, nine legal aid clinics have been constituted in 9 law colleges in the State. The legal aid scheme is thus being implemented through these committees and clinics. All these committees and clinics function under the supervision and control of the Board. The Board is always anxious to increase the output of the legal aid and legal services programmes in the State. For this purpose, the Board undertakes various steps by issuing guidelines to the committees and clinics, inspecting the offices of the committees and clinics, arranging Divisional conferences, etc. As stated in the annual report of the year 1986-87, the Board has undertaken one more measure in this regard. That measure is to furnish the printed copies of the annual report to all the office bearers, members of all the committees and clinics and panel lawyers, etc. The purpose behind this decision is to show to all the members the vloume of work done by each committee or clinic in the State during the year. It is also expected that each committee and clinic should assess its own work and compare it with the volume of work done by other committees and clinics and make vigorous efforts to increase its work in future. Last year, it was hoped that if this intention was fulfilled even to the little extent, the purpose of printing the report and furnishing the copies to the committees and clinics would be deemed to be fulfilled satisfactorily. Now I am happy to state that

the above intention has been fulfilled to the great extent. Last year, we were able to give free legal aid to 7,385 persons. This year, the figure has increased to 8,273. Last year we had organised 202 legal literacy programmes in the State. This year the figures of legal literacy programmes have increased to 209. However, so far as the lok Nyayalayas are concerned, there is a little set back. Last year, we could arrange 184 Lok Nyayalayas in the State. But this year, only 122 Lok Nyayalayas were organized. The district committees will definitely take a note of this situation and increase the output in future. It is for this reason that this year also the annual report is being printed and copies are being distributed to all the office bearers of the committees and clinics and panel lawyers, social workers, etc.

The present annual report contains 12 Chapters, 62 paragraphs and 18 schedules. It deals with all the aspects of the legal aid scheme. Efforts have been made to give as much information about the legal aid work done during the year as possible. The statistical information given in the Schedules will surely encourage the committees and clinics to increase the output. I am sure that the committees and clinics will make vigorous efforts to increase their work and show the happy results in the next years' aunual report. I hope each member of the committee and clinic will respond to this desire.

Further, I hope that this report will adequately show to the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (Union Government) as well as other State Legal Aid Boards, the progress made by the Maharashtra State in the field of legal services.

RAMRAO ADIK,
President of the Maharashtra State
Legal Aid and Advice Board and
Minister for Law and Judiciary.

Mantralaya, Bombay
Dated the 28th October 1988.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. *Preamble.*—All over the world, India is known for its Constitutional democracy and its democratic institutions. Our democratic values are rooted in our ancient traditions and, for that reason, there can be every assurance that India will remain a democratic nation. A democracy implies the rule of law. The rule of law is, indeed, the supreme principle of democratic society. It is the fundamental guarantee of equal justice. The Constitution given to us by our founding fathers contains the promise of equal justice for all classes of citizens. Articles 39-A of the Constitution of India provides that " the State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes, justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities ". The intention behind this provision is that no citizen should be deprived of his right to seek legal redress on account of social or economic backwardness, and thus poorest of the poor should avail of the facility of free legal aid and advice. In pursuance of this Constitutional mandate, the State of Maharashtra has formulated a legal aid scheme, called " the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979 " and has brought it into force on the birthday of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the architect of the Indian Constitution i.e 14th day of April 1979. The scope of this scheme is extended both to the urban as well as rural areas of the State. This scheme being secular in nature is away from politics. The special feature of this scheme is the participation of judicial Officers, legal prectitioners, social workers and Government Officers in its implementation.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION

2. *The Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board.*—For the purpose of implementing the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979 the Government of Maharashtra has constituted a Board called "the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board". The Board at present consists of the following members :—

(1) The Minister for Law and Judiciary ..	President
(2) Justice Shri C. S. Dharmadhikari, Judge, High Court, Bombay.	*Vice*-President.
(3) The Minister of State for Law and Judiciary	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(4) Justice Shri G. G. Bhojraj, Retired High Court Judge, Executive Chairman.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(5) The Advocate-General, Maharashtra State, Bombay.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Law and Judiciary Department.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(7) The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Home Department.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(8) The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Finance Department.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(9) The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Social Welfare, Cultual Affairs, Sports and Tourism Department.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(10) The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Rural Development Department.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(11) The Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Education and Employment Department.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(12) The Director General and Inspector General of Police, Maharashtra State, Bombay.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(13) The Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services, Maharashtra State, Pune.	*Ex-Officio* Member.
(14) Shri Murlidhar P. Mane, M. P., Nashik ..	Member (Representative of the Parliament).

(15) Prof. Shri Janardan Chandurkar, M.L.A. ..	Member (Representative of the State Legislature).
(16) Chairman of the Maharashtra State Bar Council.	*Ex-Officio* Member
(17) Shri Rajaram Pandurang Mukane, Advocate, Jawhar, Thane.	Member (Representative of the Maharashtra State Bar Council).
(18) Shri Shashikumar Choudhari, Advocate, Aurangabad.	Member (Representative of the Legal Profession)
(19) Shri G. B. Mane, Advocate, Phaltan, Satara	Member (Representative of the Legal Profession)
(20) Shri D. A. Bastian, Advocate, Nagpur ..	Member (Representative of the Legal Profession).
(21) Smt. Aruna Deshmukh, Amravati ..	Member (Representative of the Women).
(22) Shri Dinkar Diwan Chavan, Chalisgaon, (District Jalgaon).	Member (Representative of the Scheduled Castes).
(23) Shri Ramesh P. Valvi, Nandurbar, Dhule ..	Member (Representative of the Scheduled Tribes).
(24) Shri Atmaram Tukaram alias Bhai Bhosale, Bombay.	Member (Representative of the Industrial Labour).
(25) Shri R. S. Ranshrungare, Solapur ..	Member (Representative of the Agricultural Labour).
(26) Shri M. B. Pawar	Member-Secretary.

The Board is in overall charge of the administration and implementation of the legal services programmes in the State.

3. *Powers and functions of the Board.*—Subject to the general control of the State Government, the Board is required to take steps to establish a legal aid programme in the State for providing free legal services to the weaker sections of the community in the State The Board is also expected to endeavour to arrange for providing free legal services including legal aid in any proceedings in any court or before any public authority subject to the provisions of any scheme or rules framed by the Board.

4. *Executive Committee.*—For the purpose of looking after the urgent and day-to-day work of the Board, the Government has constituted an Executive Committee consisting of the following Members:—

(1) Vice-President of the Board	Chairman
(2) Executive Chairman of the Board	Member

(3) Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Law and Judiciary Department, Mantralaya, Bombay. — Member

(4) Member-Secretary of the Board .. .. — Member-Secretary

The Executive Committee holds meetings for considering the urgent and complicated matters. In other matters decisions are recorded though the mode of circulation of papers. The Executive Committee has proved to be very useful in implementing the scheme in the State effectively and fulfilling the purpose of article 39-A of the Constitution satisfactorily.

5. *Advisory Council.*—For the purpose of advising and assisting the Board in the establishment, administration and implementation of the legal services programmes in the State, the State Government has constituted an Advisory Council consisting of the following members :—

(1) Chief Minister of Maharashtra State .. — President

(2) Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay .. — Vice-President

(3) Minister for law and Judiciary .. .. — Member

(4) Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India .. — Member

(5) Justice Shri C. S. Dharmadhikari, Judge, High Court, Bombay. — Member

(6) Executive Chairman, Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board. — Member

(7) Secretary to Government, Law and Judiciary Department. .. — Member-Secretary

The Minister of State for Law and Judiciary and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra are invited as invitees to the meetings of the Advisory Council.

The Advisory Council has dealt with many important matters so far. The decisions of the Advisory Council have proved to be most beneficial for boosting the legal aid programmes in the State. In view of its composition, the role of the Advisory Council has achieved great importance.

6. *Officers of the Board.*—The day-to-day work of the Board is generally looked after by the following officers :—

(1) Vice-President of the Board.
(2) Executive Chairman of the Board.
(3) Secretary to Government, Law and Judiciary Department.
(4) Member-Secretary of the Board.

According to the provisions of the scheme, the work relating to the Board is carried out by the Law and Judiciary Department in Mantralaya. A separate Desk (Desk XIV) has exclusively been created for this purpose. The Deputy Secretary to Government, who has been appointed as the Member-Secretary of the Board is in charge of this Desk and an Under Secretary to Government

and other Officers and staff assist him in the implementation of the Legal Aid Scheme and Legal Services Programmes in the State. In addition to the Board work this Desk also looks after the Govrernment references relating to Legal Aid as a whole. The Secretary to Government, Law and Judiciary Department functions as a link between the Government and the Board. Due to the enthusiasm and the interest shown by the Officers of the Board, the implementation of the scheme is progressing day by day in the State. As a result, more and more people are getting the benefit of the scheme.

7. *District Committees.*— For the purpose of effective implementation of the Legal Aid Scheme, the Board has constituted 30 District Legal Aid and Advice Committees at the District level. The District Committee consists of the following Members :—

(1) The District Judge	Chairman
(2) The Collector of the District	Vice-Chairman
(3) The District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor of the District.	Vice-Chairman
(4) } Two representatives of the District Bar Associations (5) } and to be nominated by that Association.	Members
(6) The President, Zilla Parishad	*Ex-Officio* Member
(7) The Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Parishad	*Ex-Officio* Member
(8) One person representing women, to be nominated by the State Government.	Member
(9) One person representing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be nominated by the State Government.	Member
(10) One representative of the State Legislature from the District, to be nominated by the State Government.	Member
(11) Member or Members of the Board residing at the District headquarters.	*Ex-Officio* Member
(12) The District Information Officer	*Ex-Officio* Member
(13) A principal of one of the law colleges within the District, to be nominated by the State Government or his nominee.	Member
(14) Member of the Bar Council who is a resident of the District, to be nominated by the State Government.	Member
(15) The District Social Welfare Officer	*Ex-Officio* Member
(16) The Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police, as the case may be.	*Ex-Officio* Member
(17) The Superintendent of Prisions	*Ex-Officio* Member

(18) The District Probation Officer	*Ex-Officio* Member
(19) The Government Labour Officer	*Ex-Officio* Member
(20) One retired Judge of any court who is associated with legal aid work and who is residing at the District place, to be co-opted by the District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member
(21) One social worker, who is associated with the legal aid work and who is residing at the District place, to be co-opted by the District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member
(22) One Assistant Government Pleader and Additional Public Prosecutor of the District to be nominated by the State Government.	Member-Secretary

One of the lawyer members of the District Committee representing the District Bar Association is appointed as Joint Secretary of the District Committee. The Joint Secretary so appointed will discharge such duties and perform such functions of the Member-Secretary as may be assigned to him by the said Committee.

The term of office of the members (other than *Ex-Officio* Members) is three years. The terms and conditions of the Members (other than *Ex-Officio* Members) of the District Committee are governed in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in the scheme and the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board Rules, 1981.

8. *Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committees.*—For the purpose of effective implementation of the legal aid scheme in the rural areas, the Board has constituted 268 Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committees at the Taluka level. The Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committee consists of the following members .—

(1) The Senior-most Judicial Officer at the taluka headquarters.	Chairman
(2) The President of the Taluka Bar Association ..	*Vice*-Chairman
(3) The Tahsildar of the Taluka	*Ex-Officio* Member
(4) One Member of the Taluka Bar Association to be nominated by that Association.	Member
(5) The Sub-Government Pleader	*Ex-Officio* Member
(6) The Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti ..	*Ex-Officio* Member
(7) One person representing women, to be nominated by the Chairman of the concerned District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member
(8) One person representing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to be nominated by the Chairman of the concerned District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member

(9)	One person representing agricultural labour to be nominated by the Chairman of the concerned District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member
(10)	One representative of the State Legislature from the Taluka, to be nominated by the Chairman of the concerned District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member
(11)	A Member or Members of the Board residing at the Taluka headquarters.	*Ex-Officio* Member
(12)	One retired Judge of any court who is associated with legal aid work and who is residing in the Taluka, to be nominated by the Chairman of the concerned District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member
(13)	One social worker, who is associated with the legal aid work and who is residing in the taluka, to be nominated by the Chairman of the concerned District Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member
(14)	The Block Development Officer of the Block ..	Member-Secretary.

The Sub-Government Pleader (wherever available) is the Joint Secretary of the Taluka Committee or in his absence one of the Members of the Taluka Committee is appointed as Joint Secretary of the Taluka Committee. The Joint Secretary discharges such duties and functions of the Member-Secretary of the Taluka Committee as may be assigned to him. The terms and conditions of the Members of the District Committee specified under paragraph 7 above are applicable to the members of the Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committees also.

9. *Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad Legal Aid and Advice Committees.*—Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad Legal Aid and Advice Committees are considered as District Committees for all purposes. However, the composition of these Committees is slightly different. The Greater Bombay Committee consists of 29 members. Similarly, the Nagpur and Aurangabad Committes ealso consist approximately the same number of members. The sitting Judges of the High Court are Chairman of Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad Committees. The District Government Pleaders of Nagpur and Aurangabad are the Member-Secretaries of Nagpur and Aurangabad Committees respectively. An Under Secretary to Government, Law and Judiciary Department, is the Member-Secretary of the Greater Bombay Committees One of the lawyer members of the Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad Committees is appointed as Joint Secretary of the respective Committees and the Joint Secretary so appointed discharges such duties and functions of the Member-Secretary as may be assigned by the said Committee.

10. *Sub-Committees of Greater Bombay Legal Aid and Adivce Committee.*— For the efficient implementation of the Legal Aid Scheme in Greater Bombay, the following six court-wise Sub-Committees have been created in Greater Bombay :—

(1) The High Court Legal Aid Committee ;

(2) The City Civil and Sessions Court Legal Aid Committee ;

(3) The Small Causes Court Legal Aid Committee ;

(4) The Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Legal Aid Committee ;

(5) The Industrial and Labour Court Legal Aid Committee ;

(6) The Metropolitan Magistrates Courts Legal Aid Co mmittee.

The composition of these six Sub-Committees is as follows :—

(*i*) *The High Court Legal Aid Committee :—*

(1) The Advocate General of Maharashtra ..	Chairman
(2) The Chairman, Bar Council of Maharashtra	*Vice*-Chairman
(3) The Government Pleader (Appellate Side), High Court, Bombay.	*Vice*-Chairman
(4) The President, Advocates' Association of Western India, High Court, Bombay.	Member
(5) The President, Bombay Bar Association, High Court, Bombay.	Member
(6) Eight Advocates	Members
(7) The Establishment Officer, Office of the Government Pleader (Appellate Side), High Court, Bombay.	Joint-Secretary
(8) The Secretary, Bar Council of Maharashtra, High Court, Bombay.	Secretary

(*ii*) *The City Civil and Sessions Court Legal Aid Commitee :—*

(1) The Principal Judge, City Civil and Sessions Court, Bombay.	Chairman
(2) The President, City Civil and Sessions Court Bar Association, Bombay.	*Vice*-Chairman
(3) Four Advocates	Members
(4) One Social Worker	Member
(5) One representative of the State Legislature	Member
(6) The Deputy Registrar, City Civil and Sessions Court, Bombay.	Secretary

(*iii*) *The Small Causes Courts Legal Aid Committee :—*

(1) The Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes	Chairman

(2) The President, Bombay Advocates Association of the Court of Small Causes.	Vice-Chairman
(3) The Government Pleader, Small Causes Court Bombay.	Member
(4) Five Advocates	Members
(5) Additional Registrar, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.	Secretary

(iv) *The Industrial and Labour Courts Legal Aid Committee* :—

(1) The President, Industrial Court, Bombay ..	Chairman
(2) The President, Labour Law Practioners' Association.	Vice-Chairman
(3) Three Advocates	Members
(4) Two Social Workers	Members
(5) The Deputy Registrar, Industrial Court, Bombay.	Secretary.

(v) *The Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal Legal Aid Committee*:—

(1) The President, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Bombay.	Chairman
(2) The President, Bar Association of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Bombay.	Member
(3) The Government Advocates, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Bombay.	Member
(4) One Advocate	Member
(5) Registrar, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Bombay.	Secretary.

(vi) *The Metropolitan Magistrates Courts Legal Aid Committee* :—

(1) The Chief Metropolitan Megistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay.	Chairman
(2) The Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay.	Vice-Chairman
(3) The Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bandra Court, Bombay.	Vice-Chairman
(4) The Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Kurla Court, Bombay.	Vice-Chairman
(5) The Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Dadar Court, Bombay.	Vice-Chairman
(6) The President, Metropolitan, Magistrates Courts Advocates' Association (Esplanade) Bombay.	Member
(7) Two Social Workers	Members
(8) The Registrar, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Esplanade Court, Bombay.	Secretary.

11. *Special Sub-Committees.*—According to the provisions of clause 12(4) of the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979 every Committee may constitute Sub-Committees or Legal Aid Centres for more convenient transaction of its business. In pursuance of these provisions, the Greater Bombay Committee has constituted a special Sub-Committee for organizing Lok Nyayalayas and Legal Literacy Programmes in Greater Bombay. The Committee consists of the following members :—

(1) Shri D. R. Dhanuka, Advocate	Chairman
(2) Shir B. D. Joshi, Advocate	Member
(3) Shri I. G. Patel, Advocate	Member
(4) Shri S. R. Rajguru, Advocate	Member
(5) Shri K. V. S. Murty, Advocate	Member
(6) Shri M. B. Pawar, Member-Secretary of the Board.	Member
(7) Shri V. A. Gangal, Advocate	Joint Secretary
(8) Member Secretary of the Greater Bombay Legal Aid and Advice Committee.	Member-Secretary.

It is expected that this new measure will help in increasing the legal aid work in Greater Bombay.

12. *Cells of Legal Aid Committees.*—According to the provisions of clause 10 of the Legal Aid Scheme and rule 12 of the Board rules it is necessary for every Legal Aid Committee to constitute the following Cells :—

(1) The Conciliation Cells,

(2) The Cell for women.

(3) The Cell for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.

(4) The Cell for Industrial and Agricultural workers.

The function of the conciliation cell is to effect settlement between the parties. The conciliation cells have become successful in settling the disputes in many cases. The main function of the remaining three cells is to take care of the classes for whom they have been constituted. Generally, all the Legal Aid Committees have established such Cells so far. Recently, the Greater Bombay Legal Aid and Advice Committee has constituted a Cell for women consisting of the following members :—

(1) Smt. Kamilini Harshad Bhansali	Chairman
(2) Smt. Meenakshi Janardan Apte	*Vice*-Chairman
(3) Smt. Mehaboob Mohammad Nasarulla ..	Member
(4) Smt. Motiya Prem Prakash	Member
(5) Smt. Ketaki Rajan Jaykar	Member
(6) Smt. Sarala Jaychandra Sheth	Member
(7) Smt. Chhaya Ashok Datar	Member

(8) Smt. Sharda Shreekrishna Sathe ..	..	Member
(9) Smt. Sudha Bhalchandra Karkhanis	..	Member
(10) Smt. Mandakini Janardan Lakhote	..	Joint Secretary
(11) Dr. Smt. Rajani Devadas Pilai ..	..	Secreatary.

13. *Field Officers.*—For the purpose of establishing co-ordination between the District Legal Aid Committees and the Taluka Legal Aid Committees in the District and for supervising the working of the Takula Committees the posts of District Legal Aid Fild Officers have been created on the establishment of District Committees. Generally, the retired Government Officers are appointed as Field Officers on these posts. In addition to the aforesaid functions, the Field Officers distribute the literature and convey the instructions of the Board and the Government to the various Committees functioning in the District. The Field Officers have proved to be very useful in taking the scheme to the door-steps of the poor for whom it is meant for.

14. *Offices of Legal Aid Committees.*—For looking after the Legal Aid work each Committee has been provided with separate staff. The District Committees have been provided with staff consisting of one full-time Field Officer, one full time Administrative Assistant, one part-time Clerk-typist and one part-time Peon. The Taluka Committees have been provided with the part-time staff consisting of one Senior Clerk, one Junior Clerk and one Peon. However, Phaltan Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committee in Satara District has been provided with the staff consisting of a full-time Administrative Assistant, part-time Clerk-Typist and part-time Peon. The Greater Bombay Committee has been provided with full time staff consisting of one Field Officer, one Administrative Assistant, one Senior Clerk, one Steno-Typist, one Junior Clerk and one Peon. The Greater Bombay Committee has been provided with separate and independent office accommodation at " High Peak Apartments Bhavanani Estate, Old Court Compound, S. V. Road, Bandra, (West), Bombay 400 050. " So also, generally, all the District Committees have been provided with separate and independent office accommodation in the premises of District Courts. Similarly, action is being taken for providing separate and independent office accommodation for the Taluka Committee. The Member-Secretary of the concerned Committee is considered to be the head of the office. But the entire staff and the office are under the direct control and supervision of the Chairman of the concerned Committee.

15. *Legal Aid Clinics.*—Accoridng to the provisions of clause 4(2)(0) of the Government Resolution, Law and Judiciary Department, No. LAB-1080/ (208)-XIV, dated 30th October 1980 the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board is expected to encourage Law Colleges and Law Faculties of Universities to set up projects for giving free legal services to the weaker section of the community and to helfp them in running such projects. In pursuance of these provisions an understanding was arrived at between the Central Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes (Government of India), New Delhi and the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board, (Government of Maharashtra) to establish legal aid clinics in 10 Law colleges in the State of Maharashtra by giving each of these colleges annual grant of Rs. 10,000

to be shared by the Central Government and the Government of Maharashtra on 50:50 basis. Such clinics were established in the following 10 law colleges in the State of Maharashtra, namely :—

(1) Government Law College, Bombay.

(2) Siddharth Law College, Bombay.

(3) Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Aurangabad.

(4) TMC Law College, Thane.

(5) Dayanand College of Law, Latur.

(6) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Memorial College of Law, Dhule.

(7) N. S. Law College, Sangli.

(8) Sardar Patel Law College, Chandrapur.

(9) University College, of Law, Nagpur.

(10) Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.

Subsequently Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Memorial College of Law. Dhule stopped the legal aid activities. Therefore the Legal Aid Clinic established in that college was closed. Thus at present Legal Aid Clinics are functioning in the remaining nine law colleges only.

The clinics were expected to carry out the following programmes during the year :—

(1) To visit rural areas and take economic and social survey;

(2) To see whether social welfare laws are made known to the public;

(3) To see whether benefits of the social and economic laws and different welfare schemes reach the poorest of the poor;

(4) To hold legal aid camps to achieve legal literacy among the public;

(5) To approach the people, understand their problems and try to solve them;

(6) To refer cases to the local legal aid and advice committees.

A grant of Rs. 10,000 was given to each of the aforesaid clinics for spending during the entire financial year. But it was noticed that many clinics were not in a position to spend the money during the year. At the end of the financial year many of these clinics returned a large chunk of the money to the Board. This showed that these colleges were either not taking interest in implementing the legal aid scheme or the scheme itself was insufficient or defective. This situation needed a careful study and, therefore, it was considered necessary to prepare a comprehensive and self contained legal aid scheme for the law colleges.

In order to consider and solve the difficulties of the Legal Aid Clinics it was decided to convene a working conference of all the Priciplas and Professors in charge of Legal Aid Clinics. Accordingly, a conference was convened in Thane in January 1986, On the basis of the suggestions received from the

various Legal Aid Clinics, a draft scheme for the Clinics was prepared. Subsequently, after minute scrutiny, the draft scheme was finalised and the separate rule called " the Maharashtra State Legal Aid Clinic Rules, 1986, " were issued. The Legal Aid Clinics in Maharashtra are now functioning according to these rules.

Each Legal Aid Clinic has an Executive Committee consisting the District Judge of the concerned District, Principal, social workers, representatives of the Bar Associations etc. The Principal funcitons as the Director of the Clinic. The District Judge is the Chairman of the Clinic. The Clinic functions under his supervision and directions. The aforesaid rules provide for the various functions relating to the legal aid programmes. The Clinics are expected to implement them.

During the year 1987—88, the Legal Aid Clinics have done the following work :—

(1)	Number of persons to whom oral advice was given ..	784
(2)	Number of legal aid cases identified and referred to the concerned legal aid committees for extending legal aid.	154
(3)	Number of legal literacy programmes organized ..	82
(4)	Number of legal aid camps organized ..	18
(5)	Number of para-legal training courses organized ..	4

The details of the work done by individual Clinics is given in Schedule VI.

CHAPTER III

PURPOSE AND MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL AID SCHEME

16. *Purpose of Legal Aid Scheme.*—Our Constitution promises equal justice to all citizens. Almost 40 per cent of our population lives below the poverty line. They are men and women who struggle for existence, not knowing what tomorrow will bring. They must depend upon their slender resources to be able to live from day to day. India belongs as much to them as to the rest of us.

The promise of equal justice in our democratic society requires us to dedicate ourselves to the great task of converting that promise into reality. Nowhere does this task appear more challenging than in the need for dispensing expenditious justice to the poor and the weaker sections of society. Millions of our countrymen claim redress against injustice in one form or another. It is only right that those claims which fall within the proper scope of judicial redress should receive urgent attention. The weaker sections of society do not have the waiting power which the affluent and the well-to-do possess. Speedier avenues of justice must be found for them and there must be greater opportunity for resorting to them.

It is one of the fundamentals of a true democracy that its citizens should be educated in their legal rights and that they should be entitled to legal assistance in the assertion or defence of their rights. The provision of legal aid has been identified as a Constitutional objective, an objective which requires that opportunities for securing justice should not be denied to a citizen merely by reason of his economic or other such disability. The State of Maharashtra has recognised its obligation to finance legal aid programmes and to assist in other ways for bringing justice to the poor.

17. *Modes for implementing legal aid scheme.*—The Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979, is generally implemented through the following modes, namely :—

(1) To extend legal aid ;

(2) To spread Legal Literacy ;

(3) To organize Lok Nyayalayas.

These modes are discussed in detail in the forthcoming Chapters.

CHAPTER IV

PROVISION OF LEGAL AID AND ADVICE

18. *Methods for providing legal aid.*—Generally, the legal aid is provided by the following methods :—

(1) To extend legal aid in all the courts and tribunals ;

(2) To extend legal aid to the unrepresented accused persons under the rules made by the High Court ;

(3) To extend legal aid through authorities ;

(4) To settle the disputes through the conciliation cells ;

(5) To give oral advice to the needy persons.

To extend legal aid in courts and tribunals :—

19. *Eligibility for availing of free legal aid and advice.*—Generally, legal aid or advice is given free to all persons who are bonafide residence of the State of Maharashtra and whose total annual income from all sources whether in cash or in kind or partly in cash or partly in kind does not exceed Rs. 9,000. However this income limit is not applicable to the parties belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis, Nomadic Tribas, Nav-Bhuddhas, women, children, non-commissioned officers of the army, navy or air-force of India and ex-servicemen ; and the parties having disputes relating to the motor vehicle accident claims.

20. *Modes of giving legal aid.*—The legal aid is given in all or any one or more of the following modes, namely :—

(*a*) payment of court-fees, process fees, expenses of witnesses and all other charges payable or incurred in connection with any legal proceedings ;

(*b*) representation by a legal practitioner in legal proceedings ;

(*c*) supply of certified copies of judgements, orders, notes of evidence and other documents in legal proceedings ;

(*d*) preparation of Appeal Paper Book, including printing and translation of documents, in legal proceedings ; and

(*e*) drafting of legal documents ;

(*f*) payment of cost of preparing documents for litigation before the Supreme Court in which legal assistance is granted by the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee, New Delhi.

21. *Cases in which legal aid is not given.*—However, the legal aid is not given in the following cases, namely :—

(1) proceedings wholly or partly in respect of :—

(*a*) defamation ; or

(*b*) malicious prosecution ;

(2) proceedings relating to any election ;

(3) proceedings incidental to any proceedings referred to in items (1) and (2) ;

(4) proceedings in respect of offences punishable with fine only ;

(5) proceedings in respect of economic offences and offences against social laws, such as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;

(6) where a person seeking legal aid—

(*a*) is concerned with the proceedings only in a representative or official capacity; or

(*b*) is concerned with the proceedings jointly with some other person or persons whose interests are indentical with his and such person or any of such persons is adequately represented in the proceedings; or

(*c*) is a formal party to the proceedings not materially concerned in the outcome of the proceedings and his interests are not likely to be prejudiced on account of the absence of proper representation.

22. *Procedure for extending legal aid.*—Usually the procedure for extending legal aid is very simple. Any person desiring legal aid or advice may make an application in form ' A ' to the Member-Seceratary of the concerned Committee with documents in support of his income. The detailed procedure for extending legal aid to the weaker sections of the society has been enumerated in the scheme and the rules made under the scheme. However, in order to make to the procedure more accurate, separate rules called " the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Counselling Centre Rules, 1986 ", have been framed. According to the provisions of these rules, first all the applications received for legal aid are scrutinised and the applicants are interviewed by Duty Counsels and the applications are sorte dout class-wise i. e. applications involving non-legal matters, or involving simple legal matters or difficult legal problems, etc. after scrutinizing these applications and interviewing the persons, the Duty Counsel records his opinion about the eligibility of the applicants, the forum where their grievances can be redressed and the method or the manner in which the grievances can be redressed. Then the action is taken according to the legal opinion of the Duty Counsel. If the applicant is eligible to receive the legal aid the application is either referred to the counciliations cell or it is entrusted to a pannel lawyer for prosecuting the matter in the court and the aided person is informed accordingly. Due to this procedure, the efficiency of the Legal Aid Committees has increased considerably and the weaker sections are getting legal aid without any delay. These rules are made applicable to all the District Committees. However, they can also be made applicable to the Taluka Committees if they desire and request the Board with the recommendation of the concerned District Committee in that respect.

23. *Quantum of legal aid work done during the year.*—The information regarding the legal aid work done by all the district and taluka committees and the clinics during the year 1987-88 was called from all the Committees and clinics. Except few committees all the district and taluka committees and the legal aid clinics have forwarded their reports to the Board. The consolidated

position of the actual legal aid work done by the various committees and the clinics in the State during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988 is as follows:—

I. Particulars about the actual legal aid work done

(1)Number of legal aid applications pending on 31st March 1987 under the legal aid scheme.	3,207
(1) Number of new applications received for legal aid under the legal aid scheme.	7,153
(3) Number of applications in which legal aid was rejected under the legal aid scheme.	1,314
(4) Number of applications in which actual legal aid in the courts and tribinals was granted under the legal aid scheme.	6,618
(5) Number of applications for legal aid pending on 31st March 1988.	2,428
(6) Expenditure incurred for extending Legal Aid in the courts ad tribunals under the legal aid scheme Rs. 3,83,544.	

The detailed particulars about the legal aid work done by the district and taluka committees has been shown in Schedule Nos. I and II enclosed to this report.

II. The particulars about the legal aid cases filed in the courts/tribunals.

(1) Number of legal aid cases filed in the courts/tribunals ..	3,542
(2) Number of legal aid cases decided by the courts	1,244
(3) Number of legal aid cases decided by the courts in favour of the aided persons.	677
(4) Number of legal aid cases pending in the courts/tribunals on 31st March 1988.	figures not received.

The detailed particulars about the legal aid cases filed in the courts have been given in Schedule II.

III. The particulars about the categories of cases in which legal aid was extended.

(1)	Rape	1
(2)	Dowry prohibition	15
(3)	Divorce	197
(4)	Maintenance	1442
(5)	Accident claims	6
(6)	Labour	36
(7)	Others	4921

The detailed particulars about the categories of cases have been mentioned in Schedule III.

IV. The Particulars about the categories of persons to whom legal aid has been extended.

(1)	Scheduled Castes	1047
(2)	Scheduled Tribes	463
(3)	Women	2230
(4)	Children	10
(5)	Others	2868

The detailed particulars about the persons to whom legal aid was granted have been given in Schedule IV.

24. *Legal aid to the undefended accused persons.*—Section 304(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 provided that—

" Where, in a trial before the Court of Session, the accused is not represented by a pleader, and where it appears to the court that the accused has not sufficient means to engage a pleader, the court shall assign a pleader for his defence at the expense of the State ".

According to sub-section (*2*) of the said section 304, the High Court is required to make rules with the previous approval of the State Government providing for—

(*a*) the mode of selecting pleaders for defence under sub-section(*1*)

(*b*) the facilities to be allowed to such pleaders by the corts;

(*c*) the fees payable to such pleaders by the government, and generally, for carrying out the purposes of sub-section (*1*).

Further, as required by section 304(*3*) of the said Code under Government Notification, Law and Judiciary Department, No. DFS 2380/259(8)-XIV, dated the 27th August 1982 the Government of Maharashtra has applied the provisions of sub-sections(*1*) and (*2*) of section 304 of the said Code to any class of trials before other courts in the State as they apply in relation to trials before the courts of Sessions.

In view of the above provisions, the legal aid to the undefended accused persons is given by the Presiding Officers of the Criminal Courts directly. But the payment to the Adovocates is made from the funds kept at the disposal of the Board. In such cases the legal aid committees do not extend legal aid to the undefended accused persons. However, the committees have been directed to maintain the figures of extending legal aid under these rules also. The position about the legal aid granted to the undefended accused perons under the rules framed by the High Court under section 304 of the Code of Criminal Procedure during the year 1987-88 is as follows:—

(1)	Number of applications pending on 31st December 1987 under High Courts Rules.	189
(2)	Number of new applications received for legal aid during the year under the High Court Rules.	1,123

(3)	Number of applications in which legal aid was rejected under the High Court Rules,	Nil
(4)	Number of applications in which legal aid was granted under the High Court Rules.	1,312
(5)	Number of applications pending on 31st December 1987 under the High Court Rules.	Figures not received.
(6)	Expenditure incurred for extending legal aid under rules made by the High Court.	Rs. 31,200
(7)	Particulars about the persons to whom legal aid was extended under the rules framed by the High Court are as follows:—	
	(*i*) Scheduled Castes	296
	(*ii*) Scheduled Tribes	180
	(*iii*)Women	146
	(*iv*)Children	5
	(*v*) Others	685

The detailed particulars about the legal aid cases under the High Cout Rules have been given in Schedule I.

Note.—The figures relating to the legal aid cases under the rules framed by the High Court have been obtained from the High Court, Bombay. The disposal and pendancy of the cases relate to the calendar year 198.. Since the annual report relates to the financial year 198.-88, there may be some difference in the figures. Therefore, the correct position cannot be shown.

25. *Legal Aid through Authorities.*—There are innumerable statutes under which different authorities exercise functions of administrative and quasi-judicial nature and if assistance is not rendered to the poor in these areas effectively, legal aid programmes may not be fruitful. In many regulatory aspects of Government, the poor and weaker sections of the society continue to encounter delay and difficulty in securing simple justice before the administrative and quasi-judicial forums. A large number of applications are being received, for example, for assignment of land, for the issue of 7/12 extracts, for settlement of pension, gratuity claim and other applications for relief under various orders of Government conferring special rights on the weaker sections. These are problems mostly dealt with by the administrative authorities. But the poor are not able to successfully present their cases and secure redress. Their inability to present their cases properly is the main cause in many cases for the long delay in the processing of the applications by the administrative authorities. It is strongly felt that the Legal Aid Committees through the panel lawyers could effectively help the poor in this regard by examining these problems and helping them to present their cases in the proper forum and with correct documentation. In order to give concrete shape to the activities in this field a set of rules called " the Maharashtra State Relief Thorough Authorities Rules " have been framed. These Rules are going to be finalised very soon. After issue of these Rules, the poor applicants will get benefit of legal aid for getting their grievances redreassed through the Legal Aid Committees. No doubt, at present also legal aid is extended in such scases.

But since the work is not more at present in this field, no separate figures are being maintained. Therefore, the detailed position about the receipt and disposal of such applications is not included in the present Annual Report. After the issue of the aforesaid Rules it will be possible to give the figures of disposal in this field also.

26. *Settlement of disputes through Conciliation Cells.*—According to the provisions of clause 9 of the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979 and rule 10 of the Board Rules, 1981, every Legal Aid Committee is required to constitute a conciliation cell as soon as it commences its work in connection with the Legal Aid Scheme and Legal Services Programmes. The Legal Aid Committee while selecting the members in the conciliation cell gives due regard to the fact so to whether such persons enjoy the confidence of the community and will be able to discharge the functions of bringing about conciliation in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Whenever any person seeking legal aid approaches the Committee and after due counselling the Committee is of the opinion that he is eligible for legal aid and his case is fit to be considered by the conciliation cell, the Committee refers the matter to the conciliation cell and the cell issues notice to the parties and tries to bring about the conciliation between both the parties. The conciliation cells are proved to be very useful for effecting settlement successfully in many matters. During the year 1987-88 the conciliation cells have become successful in effecting amicable settlement in 343 cases. The detailed particulars about the matters conciliated are given in schedules I and II.

27. *Oral Legal advice.*—Rendering oral legal advice is an important part of the legal aid scheme. Whenever injustice is inflicted on a person he wants legal advice. Even where it is necessary to start legal proceedings for getting the grievances redressed through the Courts, generally the person seeks oral legal advice. The oral legal advice is given by the Advocates posted for this purpose by the legal aid commttese and Clinics. The committees have given legal advice in 1,116 matters and legal aid clinics have given legal advice in 784 matters. Thus, in the year 1987-88 in all oral advice is given to 1,900 persons. The particulars about the oral advice have been given in Schedules I and II.

28. *Summary of work relating to the legal aid and advice.*—For the purpose of arriving at the total figures of work done under the legal aid and advice it will be necessary to count figures of work done under the various heads such as actual legal aid and conciliation etc. Accordingly, the position of the work done during the year 1987-88 is as follows :—

(1) Total Number of legal aid applications pending on 31st March 1987 (both under the legal aid scheme and the High Court Rules including conciliation cells).	3,396
(2) Total Number of applications received for legal aid during the year (both under the legal aid scheme and the High Court Rules including conciliation cells).	8,619

(3) Total Number of applications in which legal aid was rejected (both under the legal aid scheme and the High Court Rules including conciliation cells). 1,314

(4) Total Number of applications in which legal aid was granted (both under the legal aid scheme and the High Court Rules including conciliation cells). 8,273

(5) Total Number of legal aid applications pending on 31st March 1988. 2,428

(6) Total Number of applications to whom oral legal advice was given (both by legal aid committees and clinics). 1,900

(7) Total amount of expenditure incurred on legal aid (both under the legal aid scheme and the High Court Rules). Rs. 4,14,744

Average expenditure per case comes to Rs. 50. The oral advice cases have not been included in this expenditure.

(8) Total categorywise cases in which legal aid was granted are as follows :—

(*i*) Rape	1
(*ii*) Dowry Prohibition	15
(*iii*) Divorce	197
(*iv*) Maintenance	1,442
(*v*) Accident Claims	6
(*vi*) Labour cases	36
(*vii*) Other Criminal cases	1,312
(*viii*) Other cases	5,264
Total ..	8,273

(9) Total categorywise persons to whom legal aid was granted :—

(*i*) Scheduled Castes	1,343
(*ii*) Scheduled Tribe	643
(*iii*) Women	2,376
(*iv*) Children	15
(*v*) Others	3,896
Total ..	8,273

The detailed particulars about the matters mentioned above have been specified in Schedules I to IV.

Note.—The figures given before the entires 1 to 9 above include the figures relating to the work done under the following modes of legal aid :—

(*i*) Extension of actual legal aid before the Courts under the legal aid scheme.

(*ii*) Legal aid granted under the rules made by the High Court under section 304 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(*iii*) The matters conciliated through the conciliation cells of the committees under the legal aid scheme.

(*iv*) Legal aid through the Authorities.

(*v*) Oral advice given under the various Acts by the Committees and Clinics.

(*vi*) Expenditure incurred on legal aid under the legal aid scheme and the High Court Rules.

29. *Comparison of Legal Aid work.*—Incidentally, it will be interesting to see the position of actual legal aid work done during the last 8 years. The position is as follows :—

Sr. No.	Year	No. of cases
(1)	1980–81	1,43[illegible]
(2)	1981–82	2,584
(3)	1982 83	3,058
(4)	1983 84	2,591
(5)	1984–85	3,254
(6)	1985–86	6,283
(7)	1986–87	7,385
(8)	1987–88	8,273

From the above figures it is clear that slowly the Maharashtra State Legal and Advice Board is making progress in extending legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society in the State. In order to give detailed information in this respect elaborate information is given in the Schedules I, II, III and IV. Schedule I contains districtwise position of the legal aid work done during the year 1987-88 and Schedule II contains the actual legal aid work done by the District and Taluka Committees during the said year. Schedule III contains the information about the categories of cases in which legal aid was extended. Similarly, Schedule IV contains the information regarding the persons to whom legal aid was granted. So also, Schedules XII, XIII, XIV and XVI contain the comparative position of the categories of cases in which legal aid was granted and the persons to whom legal aid was granted etc.

CHAPTER V

LEGAL LITERACY

30. *Maharashtra State Legal Literacy Programme Rules.*—The Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979 has two principal aspects. The first aspect is to provide legal aid to poor persons, who want to approach courts of law or tribunals for judicial redress. This is the traditional court or litigation-oriented legal aid programme which is in operation is developed countries like U.K. etc. The more important than that is the second aspect of the legal aid programme which may appropriately be termed as "Preventive Legal Services Programme". This programme assumes particular significance in a State like Maharashtra, where there is considerable poverty, ignorance and illiteracy and the poeple lack awareness of their rights, assertiveness to enforce them and availability of machinery for seeking judicial or administrative redress. The legal Aid Scheme has laid great emphasis on the preventive legal services programme. The Legal Literacy Programme is an important part of the preventive legal services programme. The Legal Literacy Programme generally includes the programmes relating to creation of legal awareness amongst the people in regard to the rights and benefits conferred upon them by social welfare laws as also social and economic rescue programmes initiated through administrative measures. Generally, this can be achieved by adopting one or more measures enumerated below :—

(1) Legal Aid Workshops;
(2) Legal Aid Conferences;
(3) Symposia on Legal Aid;
(4) Legal Aid Seminars;
(5) Rural Entitlement Programmes;
(6) Legal aid campaigns;
(7) Public Interviews on legal aid;
(8) Legal aid publicity meetings;
(9) Legal aid exhibitions;
(10) Audio visual programmes on legal aid;
(11) Publications of—
  (*i*) booklets;
  (*ii*) leaflets;
  (*iii*) pamphlates;
  (*iv*) wall hangings;
  (*v*) wall posters;
  (*vi*) charts, etc.

The legal aid scheme makes reference to all the aforesaid programmes; but there are no elaborate guidelines for organizing the above programmes. Therefore, for fulfilling the intention of the scheme and for making the scheme successful, it is felt necessary to lay down certain guidelines for he use of the

committees. For the purpose of meeting this demand, a set of rules called "the Maharashtra State Legal Literacy Programme Rules" have been prepared. These rules will be finalised soon.

31. *Legal Literacy Programmes.*—Though the Legal Literacy Programme Rules have not been issued so far, the legal literacy programmes are being organized at present also in the conventional way. They are not uniform everywhere. The position of the work done in this field during the year 1987-88 is as follows :—

Serial No.	Kind of programme	No. of programmes organized	No. of persons benefitted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Para-legal training courses	6	296
2	Legal aid workshops	7	212
3	Legal aid camps	58	
4	Legal aid conferences	15	
5	Legal aid seminars	43	
6	Symposia on legal aid	3	
7	Rural entitlement programmes	26	
8	Legal aid campaigns	4	11,513
9	Public Interviews on legal aid	5	
10	Legal aid publicity meetings	26	
11	Legal aid exhibitions	5	
12	Audito-visual programmes on legal aid ..	3	
13	Legal aid surveys	8	
	Total ..	209	12,021

14 In addition to the above programmes, about 7359 copies of booklets and other literature on legal aid has been published and distributed by various committees and clinics to the people. So also, an amount of Rs. 70,978 has been spent for organising the above legal literacy programmes.

32. *Maharashtra State Legal Aid Camp Rules.*—As stated in para. 30 above, the legal literacy programme is an important aspect of the legal aid scheme. The legal aid scheme provides many methods for implementing the legal literacy programmes. One of the methods suggested by the scheme in this area is holding of camps with a view not only promoting legal literacy but also carrying legal services to the door-steps of the poor people and bringing about settlement of disputes. At present the legal aid camps are being organized

by various committees in the State. But it is observed that they are organized as formal functions. The real intention of legal aid camps is not being achieved during these camps. Therefore, some concrete guidelines in this respect are necessary. For filling up this gap a set of rules called the "Maharashtra State Legal Aid Camp Rules" have been prepared. These rules will be finalised soon. However, though there are no specific guidelines, the Legal Aid Camps are being organized in the State at present also. Accordingly (about 58 such Legal Aid Camps have been organized in the State during the year 1987-88.

33. *Maharashtra State Para-Legal Traning Course Rules.*—The Legal Aid scheme has laid great emphasis on the Preventive Legal Services Programme. The training of para-legals or bare-foot lawyers is an important part of the Preventive Legal Services programme. The main object of this programme is that a para-legal or bare-foot lawyer should be able to help the poor in securing the implementation of the various social and economic rescue programmes legislative as well as administrative by creating legal awarness among the people in the areas where they are operative; identify the injuries caused or the wrong done to the poor or the down-trodden which are capable of judicial redress exposing deprivation and exploitation of the weaker sections of the community by the more powerful ones giving first aid in law to the have-nots, handicapped and bringing cases of injustice to the noitce of the legal aid committees. In fact at present the Para-Legal Training Courses are being organized by various Committees in the State. But it is observed that they are organized as formal functions rather then the actual training courses. The real obejct of Para-Legal Training Courses is not being achieved in these functions. Therefore, some comprehensive guidelines in this respect are necessary. It is for this purpose that a set of rules called the "Maharashtra State Para-Legal Training Course Rules" have been prepared. They will be finalised very soon.

Though there are no special guidelines, the Para-Legal Training Courses are being organized in the State at present also. Accordingly, about 6 such courses have been organized in the State and about 296 persons are benefitted by these courses.

34. *Dowry Prohibition Campaigns.*—The Board has formulated a campaign called "the Dowry Prohibition Campaign" for giving wide publicity to the Dowry Prohibition Act and the rules made thereunder. As a part of the said campaign, the Board has introduced some new ideas such as taking of oaths by the youths, etc. For giving effect to this campaign, the Board has issued a Circular on 29th August 1986. The campaign is organized in either of the following four modes :—

(1) Oath-taking ceremoney;

(2) Lectures on the subjects given in Schedule to the said Circular;

(3) Seminars or simposia on the subjects specified in Schedule II to the said Circular;

(4) Other programmes like organising street plans, exhibitions of pictorial paintings on Dowry Prohibition Act, etc.

The campaigns are organized in the schools, colleges, factories, offices, colonies, villages, etc. The oath taking ceremonies are organized in the presence of some respectable persons. After taking oath, one copy of the oath is given to the person and the second copy is kept with the Committee. This campaign will be helpful in creating tremendous awareness among the common people regarding the Dowry Prohibition Act and Rules. During they ear 1987-88, about four such campaigns were organized by the Clinics in the State. Large number of persons were benefitted by these campaigns.

35. *Student's Cells.*—The legal aid clinics are run with the assistance of the law teachers and students. According to the provisions of the Maharashtra State Legal Aid Clinic Rules, 1986 it is necessary to constitute students' cells for this purpose. From the reports received from the clinics, it is noticed that only 279 students have been enrolled in these cells. Of course, this is not the happy position. There are nine clinics in the State. The total number of students must be more. Efforts will have to be made to associate more and more law students in these cells.

36. *Identification of legal aid cases.*—Generally, the legal aid clinics perform the functions of organizing legal literacy programmes and rendering oral legal advice to the needy persons. In addition to this, the legal aid clinics undertake other activities relating to the legal aid scheme also. The first such activity is to identify the eligible persons who are in need of legal aid and refer, such cases to the concerned legal aid committees for extending regular legal aid. Accordingly, during the year 1987-88, more than 150 persons were identified by these clinics and referred the cases to the concerned committees.

37. *Legal aid survey.*—According to the provisions of legal aid scheme it is one of the functions of the Board to undertake socio-legal survey and research into the life conditions of the weaker sections of the society with a view to ascertaining their problems and difficulties and determining how far and to what extent social legislation has been able to achieve the object and purpose for which it was enacted and to utilize social workers and the student force for the purpose. This function is being undertaken through the legal aid clinics with the help of the law teachers and students. Accordingly, during the year 1987-88 about 8 such surveys were undertaken by the clinics.

38. *Summary of legal literacy programmes.*—As discussed above, the Para Legal Training Courses and legal aid camps also fall in the category of legal literacy programmes. The summary of all these programmes can be mentioned at one place. The position in that respect is as follows :—

(1) Total number of legal literacy programmes organized by the committees and clinics.		209
(2) The total number of persons benefitted by these programmes.		12,021
(3) Total expenditure incurred on the legal literacy programmes.	Rs. ..	70,978

Average expenditure incurred per person on legal literacy comes to Rs. 5.

39. *Comparison of legal literacy programmes.*—Though the legal literacy programme is an important part of the legal aid scheme, the work in this field has been started very late in Maharashtra. These programmes were started in 1983-84 in the State. The comparative position of the legal literacy programme since 1983-84 is as follows :—

Sr. No.	Year	No .of legal literacy programmes organized	Persons benefitted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1983–84	55	25,000
2	1984–85	155	50,000
3	1985–86	159	75,000
4	1986–87	202	80,000
5	1987–88	209	12,021

The figures relating to the number of persons benefitted have roughly been quoted upto the year 1986–87. It is only during the year 1987–88 the actual figures have been obtained directly from the various Committees and Clinics. From the position mentioned above, it is observed that the figures relating to the organization of the Legal Literacy Programmes are increasing slowly. There is a steady increase in the programmes. Thus we are making progress slowly in this field also.

Further, in order to give detailed position in this respect elaborate information in respect of Legal Literacy Programmes is given in the Schedule V. So also Schedule XVI contains the comparative position of the Legal Literacy Programmes organized during the last five years.

CHAPTER VI

LOK NYAYALAYAS

40. *The efficacies of Lok Nyayalaya programmes.*—The Lok Nyayalaya is one of the important items of strategic legal aid programmes adopted for implementing legal aid scheme. The Lok Nyayalaya is innovative to all legal aid programmes. The Lok Nyayalaya brings about settlement of disputes which are pending in the courts as also those which are not gone to the courts. It helps to bring about settlement of disputes to which poor as well as rich are parties. It also serves the purpose of putting an end to the lengthy and fruitless litigation and also eliminating possible litigation which may arise if the settlement is not reached. The entire concept is based on the theory that " It is always better to settle the dispute rather than to fight in the court. " If the concept of Lok Nyayalaya strikes roots in this soil. it will definitely help to a large extent to reduce the burden of the courts and also help in rejuvenating the faith of the common man in the courts. The Lok Nyayalaya is not a substitute to the existing courts. It is supplementary machinery adopted for helping the people to settle the disputes amicably. The experience so far shows that quite a large number of matters pending in the courts are settled amicably and the parties leave the Lok Nyayalayas with happiness writ large on their faces and with smile. Mostly, the practical solutions suggested in the Lok Nyayalaya satisfy both the sides and the parties are saved from the protracted litigation, anxiety, botheration and bitterness apart from saving the court fees and expenses which they are likely to incur future litigation by way of further appeal etc. The main advantage of Lok Nyayalaya is that even if a case has been won in the court, the bitterness between the parties remain, nay, it often increases. But once a dispute has been resolved amicably in the Lok Nyayalaya, the bitterness between the parties vanishes permanently. They become friends. There is neither victor nor vanquished. Both are winners. Thust he Lok Nyayalaya project has a direct impact on the people's mind disclosing that the common man yearning for justice leaves the place of Lok Nyayalaya with happiness and satisfaction.

With a view to give a concrete shape to the Lok Nyayalayas the Government of Maharashtra has framed self-contained rules called ' the Maharashtra State Lok Nayayalaya Rules, 1986' and has brought them into force with effect from the 20th November 1986. The legal aid committees have started to organize the Lok Nyayalayas in accordance with the provisions of these rules from that date.

41. *Achievements of Lok Nyayalayas.*—Some of the achievements made in the field of Lok Nyayalayas during the year 1987-88 are highlighted below :—

(1) Total number of Lok Nyayalayas organized in the State	122
(2) Total number of cases brought before the Lok Nyayalayas for amicable settlement (both pending litigation and pre-litigation cases).	15,102

(3) Total number of cases settled before the Lok Nyayalayas		6,781
(4) Total expenditure incurred for organizing 122 Lok Nyayalayas.	Rs.	1,29,481
(5) Averge expenditure per Lok Nyayalaya ..	Rs.	1,061

Note.—The figures shown against entries 1 to 5 above relate to the Lok Nyayalayas organized for both MACT and general mattters.

42. *Special Lok Nyayalayas organized for MACT cases.*—Out of the 122 Lok Nyayalayas organized during the year 1987-88, 26 Lok Nyayalayas were speciaily organized for MACT matters pending before the Motor Accident Claims Tribunals in the State. The position of such cases is as follows :—

(1) Number of special Lok Nyayalayas organized for MACT matters.		26
(2) Number of MACT matters brought before Lok Nyayalayas for amicable settlement.		3875
(3) Number of MACT matters settled amicably before the Lok Nyayalaya.		2144
(4) Total amount of compensation awarded during these 26 Lok Nyayalayas.	Rs.	4,51,53,612
(5) Amount of expenditure incurred for organizing the 26 special Lok Nyayalayas for MACT matters.	Rs.	61,852
(6) Average expenditure per Lok Nyayalaya for MACT matters.	Rs.	2379
(7) Average compensation obtained in each Lok Nyayalaya.	Rs.	17,36,677

The detailed information about the Lok Nyayalayas is given in Schedules VII, VIII and IX.

In Maharashtra, the Lok Nyayalayas were started in 1984. The progress made by the Lok Nyayalayas in the State can be seen from the comparative figures given in Schedule XVII. It can be obeserved from the said figures that we have made tremendous progress in this field. It is also clear that we have been successful in reducing the file of the courts to the extent of 19245 pending cases so far. So also, it can proudly be mentioned here that the Lok Nyayalayas have proved to be successful in establishing the faith of the common man in the courts.

Further it appears necessary to mention here that generally the cases settled in the Lok Nyalayas were pending matters which required outside assistance for amicable settlement. It is also worthwhile to point out that as most of the Lok Nyayalayas were organised in rural areas it was helpful to spread legal literacy and to increase the faith of the common man in the Courts. In addition to the settlement of disputes in the Lok Nyayalayas one more machinery is being put into practice in this field, that is, simple disputes are settled by the Conciliation Cells of the District as well as Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committees.

Incidentally, it may also be mentioned here that efforts are being made to organise special Lok Nyayalayas for pending matters relating to banks suits, co-operative suits and telephone suits, etc.

CHAPTER VII

CO-ORDINATION AND GUIDANCE

43. *Regional Conferences.*—It is well-known that for the purpose of implementing the legal aid scheme, the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board has been established. The Board in turn has constituted 30 district legal aid and advice committees and 268 talukas legal aid and advice committees and 9 legal aid clinics. All these committees and clinics function under the control and supervision of the Board. The Board is always anxious to increase the legal aid and legal services programmes in the State. For this purpose, the Board undertakes various steps like issuing guidelines to the committees and clinics, inspecting the offices of the committees etc. So also, for the purpose of establishing the effective co-ordination between the various legal aid committees and for the purpose of effective implementation of the legal aid scheme various types of conferences such as Field Officers' conferences, Regional Conferences, Conferences of legal aid clinics etc. are arranged by the Board in different parts of the State. Organization of Divisional Conferences is one of the modes adopted for boosting the legal services programmes in the State. The details of such conferences are specified below:—

(1) *Divisional Conferences.*—The particulars of the Divisional Conferences held so far are as follows:—

Serial No.	Date	Place
1	29th August 1983	Nagpur
2	21st January 1984	Bombay
3	29th January 1984	Aurangabad
4	3rd November 1985	Alibag (Raigad)
5	27th September 1986 and 28th September 1986..	Satara
6	26th March 1988 and 27th March 1988 ..	Amaravati.

So also, the first Conference of legal aid clinics was held on 11th and 12th January 1986 at Thane. The second such conference is proposed to be held at Sangli in January or February 1989. Similarly, the first conference of Field Officers was held at Pune on 24th March 1984.

(2) *Delegates.*—The following representatives of District and taluka committees are invited to the Divisional Conferences:—

(1) Chairman,
(2) Vice-Chairman,
(3) Member-Secretaries,
(4) Joint Secretaries,
(5) Women representatives,
(6) S.C. S.T. representatives,
(7) Field Officers.

Similarly, the following representatives are invited to the Conferences of legal aid clinics:—

(1) Directors of the clinics who are also Principals of the colleges;

(2) Member-Secretaries of the clinics;

(3) Lady members of the clinics;

(4) S.C./S.T. members of the clinics;

(5) Member-Secretaries of the concerned District committees;

(6) Field Officers of the concerned District committee;

(7) Lady members of the concerned District committees;

(8) S.C./S.T. members of the concerned District committees;

(9) Representives of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, New Delhi;

(10) Representatives of the Board.

The Conferences are generally held for two days.

(3) *Purposes of the Conferences.*—The purposes of the Conferences are as follows:—

(*i*) To take a survey of the functioning of the Legal Aid and Advice Committees and Clinics in the Division.

(*ii*) To consider the quantum of legal aid work done by the committees and Clinics during the previous year and to find out the reasons for the inadequate output of the work.

(*iii*) To see whether the provisions of the legal aid scheme are adequate to serve the purposes of the legal aid movement and to consider whether they require any alteration or changes.

(*iv*) To consider and solve the difficulties of the Committees and Clinics in implementing the scheme.

(*v*) To coordinate the work relating to the legal aid programmes in the districts.

(*vi*) To understand and exchange the experience and views in respect of implementation of the legal aid scheme.

(*vii*) To evolve effective methods for legal literacy in the State.

(*viii*) To invite suggestions for the effective implementation of the scheme.

(*ix*) To introduce all the members of the district and taluka committees and clinics.

(*x*) To evolve measures for the effective implementation of the legal aid scheme by guiding the members.

44. *Quarterly meetings.*—For the purpose of co-ordination and supervision over the district and taluka committees, quarterly meetings of all the legal aid committees and clinics functioning in the districts are organized at the district headquarters by the district committees. These quarterly meetings are in the nature of mini-regional conferences. All the pruposes of the regional conferences are applicable to these quarterly meetings of the committees. Such meetings have proved to be very useful for fulfilling the said purposes.

45. *Monthly meetings.*—The responsibility of implementing the legal aid scheme is cast upon the respective district and taluka committees. The committees consist of many members. For taking decisions it is necessary for all the, members of the committee to come together periodically. Clause 15 of the Legal Aid scheme provides for monthly meetings of the Committees. According to that cluse, it is necessary for evry Committee to meet at least once in every month. For the smooth tranasaction of business of the monthly meetings, a model agenda for District as well as Taluka Committees has been prescribed by the Board, the copies of which have already been distributed to the Committees. During the year 1987-88, more than 1,500 monthly meetings of District and Taluka Committees have been held in the State.

CHAPTER VIII

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION

46. *Control of the Board.*—According to the provisions of the scheme, the Board is in overall charge of the administration and implementation of the Legal Services Programmes in the State. The Board exercises control over the Legal Services programmes in various ways. The main means to control the Committees is through finance. The Board allots grants to the various Committees annually and keeps a watch on the expenditure of these Committees by calling the figures of expenditure periodically and guiding the Committees in that respect. So also, the figures of receipt and disposal of the legal aid applications, Legal Literacy Programmes etc. are called from all Committees and the Clinics every month. Those figures are scrutinized in the office of the Board. During the meetings of the Board such figures are also scrutinized by the Board and after assessing the work of the various Committees, the Committees are classified according to the merits as discussed in paragraph 47. This practice has proved to be fruitful in encouraging the Committees in increasing the output.

47. *Evaluation of the Legal Aid work.*—The legal aid work done by the various Committees is evaluated. This is one of the measures for controlling and supervising the legal aid work in the State. After evaluation, the Committees are classified according to the volume of work done by them. The classes are given to the committees on the basis of the following principles :—

Excellent.—In a year, if a Legal Aid Committee has extended Legal Aid in more than 250 cases, organized more than 15 Lok Nyayalayas and arranged more than 15 Legal Literacy Programmes, that Committee is included in the category of " Excellent ".

Good.—If a Committee has extended legal aid in 200 to 250 cases, organized 10 to 15 Lok Nyayalayas and arranged 10 to 15 legal literacy programmes, that committee is included in the category of ' Good '.

Medium.—In a year, if a committee has extended legal aid in 100 to 200 cases, organized 5 to 10 Lok Nyayalayas and arraged 5 to 10 legal literacy programmes, that committee is included in the category of " medium ".

Fair.—If a committee has extended legal aid in 50 to 100 cases, organized 1 to 5 Lok Nyayalayas and arranged 1 to 5 legal literacy programmes, that committee is put in the category of " fair ".

Poor.—If a committee has extended legal aid in less than 50 cases and not organized any Lok Nyayalaya or any legal literacy programme, that committee is included in the category of " poor ".

Very poor.—If a committee has neither extended legal aid in any case nor organized any Lok Nyayalaya and legal literacy programme in a year that committee is included in the category of " very poor ".

Accordingly, the committees mentioned in column 3 of the following table were given the classes mentioned against their names in column 4 during the conferences mentioned in column 2 of the said table:—

TABLE

Serial No. (1)	Particulars of the conference (2)	Name of the district/taluka committee (3)	Class given to the committee (4)
1	Regional conference held at Satara on 27th and 28th September1986.	Pune ..	Excellent
		Solapur ..	Excellent
		Sangli ..	Good
		Kolhapur ..	Medium
		Koregaon ..	Fair
		Mulshi ..	Very poor
		Jat ..	
		Sangola ..	
		Bhudaragad ..	
		Gaganbavada	
2	Amaravati Divisional Conference held on 26th and 27th March 1988.	Amaravati ..	Good
		Yavatmal ..	Medium
		Akola ..	
		Buldhana ..	Fair
		Kahamgaon ..	Poor
		Achalpur ..	
		Chikhli ..	

Similarly a practice of evaluating the work of the committees in the Board's meetings has been started from January 1988. Accordingly, in the Board's meeting held on 21st January 1988 the legal aid work done by all the committees in the State was evaluated. After such evaluation, the following district and taluka committees have been classified according to their merits.

District committees	Class
(1) Sangli ..	First
(2) Solapur ..	Second
(3) Pune ..	Third
Taluka committees	**Class**
(1) Shirala in Sanglil district ..	First
(2) Rahuri in Ahmednagar district ..	Second
(3) Karad in Satara district ..	Third
Sub-Committees of Greater Bombay	**Class**
(1) High Court ..	First
(2) MACT ..	Second

The practice of evaluating the legal aid work has proved to be very useful, because it encourages the legal aid committees to improve the legal aid work.

48. *Supervision.*—According to the provisions of clause 12 (3) of the legal aid scheme, the District Committee is expected to supervise the work of the Taluka Committees and the Clinics functioning in the District. As a part of this function, every District Committee organizes quarterly meetings of all the Committees and Clinics functioning in the District. In such quarterly meetings, the work done by the various Committees and Clinics is assessed and suitable guidelines are issued to the Committees and Clinics. The plans for the future programmes of the Committees and Clinics are also chalked out in these meetings.

So also, the District Judge, being the Chairman of the District Committee visits the Taluka Committees for supervising the Taluka Committees very often. Further, the President, Vice-President, Executive Chairman and the Member-Secretary of the Board undertake tours in the Districts and Talukas in connection with the various Legal Services Programmes. During such visits, they assesss the work of the concerned Committees and clear the doubts and difficulties of the Committees and give necessary directions. Accordingly, during the year 1987-88, the Vice-President, Justice Shri C. S. Dharmadhikari has visited the Phaltan, Bhum and Jamkhed Talukas in April 1987, Vadgaon-Manchar in December 1987, Panchagani in February 1988, Nagpur, Chandrapur and Amaravati in March 1988. The Executive Chairman Shri G. G. Bhojraj visited Amaravati and Achalpur in November 1987. Similarly, the Member-Secretary of the Board Shri M. B. Pawar visited Alibag in April 1987, Pune in December 1987 and Amaravati in March 1988.

49. *Daftar Inspections.*—The Member-Secretary of the Board undertakes inspections of the offices of the Distirct as well as Taluka Committees. During the inspections, the Member-Secretary attends to the following work :—

(1) He verifies the registers, files and records of the Committees and makes remarks wherever necessary.

(2) He attends the special meetings of the concerned Committee and explains the shortcomings of that Committee and assesses the work of that Committee. He also explains the provisions of the scheme and clarifies the difficulties and doubts of the Members of the Committee.

(3) He attends to the special meeting of the concerned Bar Association and explains the provisions of the scheme and clarifies the doubts and difficulties raised by the Advocates. Then he convinces the Advocates and makes them to involve themselves in the implementation of the scheme.

(4) He attends to the meetings of the various Cells and other social workers and explains the provisions of the scheme and clarifies the doubts and difficulties of the members of the Cell social workers etc.

(5) He attends to the Legal Literacy Programmes organized by the Committees and delivers lectures on the scheme and other social laws, etc.

During the year 1987-88, he has undertaken the inspections of the Jalna District Committee, Partur, Bhokardan and Ambad Taluka Committees. Thus, so far, the Member-Secretary has inspected the Legal Aid Committees in the Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Jalana and Satara, etc.

CHAPTER IX

FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE

50. *Finance.*—As stated earlier, in view of the provisions, of Article 39-A of the Constitution, the implementation of the legal aid scheme is mandatory and, therefore, the constitutional mandate cannot be overlooked by any State. Accordingly, the Government of Maharashtra has also undertaken the implementation of the said scheme in the State. The State Government bears the entire expenditure required for implementation of the said scheme. No other body or bodies are sharing the expenditure except in respect of legal aid clinics. In respect of legal aid clinics, 50 per cent of the expenditure is borne by the Government of India (through the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, New Delhi). To enable the Board to implement the scheme, annual budgetary grant of Rs. 25 lakh 40 thousand was made during the financial year 1987-88. The details of the grants and the expenditure relating to the year 1987-88 are as follows :—

Sr. No.	Budget Head	Grant Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1	Salary	8,00,000	5,91,462
2	Travelling Allowance ..	3,00,000	1,06,703
3	Office expenses	3,98,000	3,86,686
4	Professional and special services ..	10,00,000	5,41,745
5	Publicity	42,000	40,130
	Total ..	25,40,000	16,66,726

The above grants were distributed by the Board amongst all the District and Taluka Committees on the basis of the legal aid work done by them during the previous year. So also, in respect of legal aid clinics, an amount of Rs. 45,000 was distributed amongst the nine law colleges from the total budgetary grant of Rs. 25,40,000. In this connection, it is noticed that though all the district and taluka committees were requested to send the actual figures of expenditure to the Board, many committees have failed to send such figures to the Board. Therefore, it has become difficult for the Board to consolidate the figures of expenditure and show the correct position of the expenditure However, in order to have the correct information about the expenditure, the figures of expenditure posted in the Registers in the office of the Accountant General, Maharashtra I have been obtained. The Accountant General makes the postings of the figures on the basis of the actual vouchers of expenditure Therefore, it appears safe to rely on the figures of expenditure posted by the

Accountant General in the relevant registers in his office. The position of the expenditure as obtained from the Accountant General's office is as follows :—

Sr. No.	Budget Head	Expenditure Rs.
1	Salaries	7,05,216
2	Travelling expenses	62,728
3	Office expenses	5,87,026
4	Professional and special services	6,36,393
5	Advertisement	18,600
6	Rent, rate and taxes	2,959
7	Wages	6,080
	Total expenditure ..	20,18,997

For the reasons stated above, the figures of Rs. 20,18,997 have been taken as the actual expenditure incurred by the Board on the implementation of the legal aid scheme in the State. On the basis of these figures, the expenditure can be summarised as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Total budgetary grant during the year1987-88 ..	25,40,000
(2) Total expenditure incurred during the year 1987-88	20,18,997
(3) Total funds surrendered to the Government ..	2,74,000
(4) Total amount lapsed	2,47,003

From the above grants, the Board had kept certain amount for spending directly on various items. The position of the expenditure incurred by the Board during 1987-88 is as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Salary	18,000
(2) Travelling expenses	18,696
(3) Office expenses	33,459
(4) Professional and special services	31,200
(5) Advertisement	8,200
Total ..	1,09,555

From the above information, the position regarding the expenditure becomes crystal clear. The more details about the expenditure are given in Schedule X, XI and XII. So also, the comparative position of the expenditure is given in Schedule XVIII.

51. *Audit.*—According to the provisions of rule 16 of the Board Rules, the accounts of the committees are required to be maintained in accordance with the procedure laid down in the relevant rules of the Bombay Financial Rules, 1959 and the Maharashtra Treasury Rules, 1968 as amended from time to time. All the Committees maintain the requisite registeres and records. The accounts of the Board and the various District and Taluka Committees are regularly audited by respective Accountant General in Maharashtra. The irregularities, if any, in maintaining the accounts are rectified immediately.

CHAPTER X

NEW ACTIVITIES

52. *Maharashtra State Jail Visit Project Rules.*—Legal Aid to prisoners is equally an important concept, if not more important, for the simple reason that a man, who is poor, but not a prinsoner, can seek the assistance of somebody or other, but a prisoner is not in a position to seek the assistance of anybody. Due to enormous illiteracy, many of the prisoners do not know their rights even. We come across several jail appeals against the convictions by the prisoners themselves. Because a prisoner is not in a position to put forth his case clearly sometimes the appeal fails. On the other hand, if there is a trained legal mind giving advice to a prisoner, his position will be better and happier. In addition to this, a prisoner may need the assistance of a legal mind both with reference to his treatment in the prison as well as the management of his property outside. A prisoner may have somebody else to act on his behalf with regard to the management of the property or he may not have anybody else. In the case of a prisoner who has nobody else to manage his property or look after his family there cannot be a greater help than the legal aid which he can get. It cannot be disputed that when the law imprisons an offender, it seeks to punish him only and not his family and therefore his family should not be ruined because of his imprisonment. In such a context it is very important that a system of legal aid to the prisoners should be organised on a regular basis. This is more important in our country than in any other country, because of the comparative illiteracy and ignorance of most of the prisoners in our country. According to the directions issued by the Supreme Court in Sheela Barse V. State of Maharashtra (AIR 1983 S.C. 378) and in Writ Petition (Criminal) No. 1451 of 1985 and 1501 of 1984 (dated 5th August 1986-Sheela Barse V. Union of India), (AIR 1986 S.C. 1773) the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board has issued instructions for constituting the panels of Advocates for visiting jails for extending legal aid to the needy prisoners. But it is noticed that this arrangement is not working satisfactorily. Therefore, the Government of Maharashtra proposes to establish a concrete scheme for extending legal aid to the prisoners and the children confined in jails, juvenile homes, etc. The special rules called the Maharashtra State Jail Visit Project Rules have been prepared. A Sub-Committee for scrutinizing these rules has been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Inspector-General of Prisons. After completion of the said scrutiny, these rules will be processed for finalisation.

53. *Maharashtra State Motor Vehicle Accident Cell Rules.*—The instances of road accidents are very high. Statistics reveal that greater part of victims of accidents are poor. The law provides compensation for the victims. But it is noticed that the victims of 50 per cent of accidents do not prefer claims for compensation at all. Out of the remaining 50 per cent, majority of victims prefer claims through middlemen etc. There have been frequent complaints

of exploitation of these unfortunates by touts, middlemen and petty officials etc. The question of providing assistance to victims of motor vehicle accidents who do not have resources to prosecute their claims has attracted attention both in India and abroad. For the purpose of preferring claims for compensation the supporting documents to be obtained have mostly to be secured from various offices of Government. The details include the name and address of owner and driver of vehicle, insurance details, medical record, investigation reports etc. The poor and the illiterate face great difficulties in securing documents. Consequently, many victims remain without any compensation or some middlemen exploit the victims. No doubt under Govenment Letter, Home Department, No. TRA-0282/37128/Pol-8, dated the 11th October 1985, the Government has issued instructions about the supply of copies of F.I.Rs., Panchanama and other relevant papers relating to the Motor Vehicle Accidents to the concerned Legal Aid and Advice Committees. But it is noticed that the result in this respect is not satisfactory. Therefore in order to break the racket and extend the assistance to the poor in getting the compensation the Government of Maharashtra is proposing to establish motor accident relief cells in all the districts in the State. The special rules called the Maharashtra State Motor Vehicle Accident Cell Rules have been prepared. The Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. B. Gunjotikar, Joint Secretary to Government, Law and Judiciary Department, to scrutinize the said rules. After the said Committee completes the scrutiny of the said rules they will be processed for finalisation.

54. *Legal Literacy Rules.*—As stated earlier, the draft rules on the following Legal Literacy Programmes have already been prepared.

(1) The Para-Legal Training Course Rules.

(2) The Legal Aid Camp Rules.

(3) The Legal Literacy Rules.

The above rules have already been approved by the Board and they will be issued after obtaining the approval from the Government.

CHAPTER XI

LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT, 1987

55. *The Legal Services Authorities Act.*—As discussed earlier, in pursuance of the Constitutional mendate practically all the States in India have launched the Legal Aid programmes. The Government of India also by Resolution dated 27th September 1980, had appointed a Commisttee called " the Commitiee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS)" under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagawati(as he then was) to monitor and implement legal aid programmes on a uniform basis in all the States and Union territories. It seems, on a review of the working of the CILAS, certain difficulties had come to the notice of the Government of India. Therefore, the Central Government felt it desirable to constitute statutory Legal services authorities at the national, State and district levels, so as to provide for the effective monitoring of legal aid programmes. Accordingly, the Central Government introduced a Bill called " the Legal Services Authorities Bill, 1987 (Bill No. 82 of 1987) in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha passed the Bill on 27th August 1987 and the Rajya Sabha passed it on 31st August 1987. The said Bill received the assent of the Peesident on 11th October 1987 and then it was published as an Act No. 39 of 1987. But the said Act has still not been brought into force.

56. *Salient features of the Act.*—The salient features of this Act are as follows:—

(1) There would be legal services authority at the national, State and district levels. The national authority will advise, co-ordinate and monitor the State Legal Services Authorities and the District Legal Services Authorities.

(2) The National Authority, the State Authorities and the District Authorities would recive the finances from the sources in terms of the provisions of the Act. The National Authority may also extend financial help to the State Legal Services Authorities as well as Voluntary Agencies for specific schemes.

(3) At the National level as well as the State and District levels, the Authorities would have " Legal Aid Funds " for meeting the cost of legal aid to the deserving persons and for meeting other expenses of the Authority concerned.

(4) The Chief Justice of India will be the Patron in chief of the National Authority. The other members would include a serving or retired Judge of the Supreme Court and other eminent persons in the field of legal aid work as may be appointed by the government. Similarly, the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court or his nominee would be the Chairman of the State Legal Services Authorities. The other members would be eminent persons appointed by the State Government.

(5) At present, persons belonging to the weaker segments of the Society, namely, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, women, children etc., are entitled to free legal aid without any income ceiling. The Bill covers economically weaker citizens who will be entitled to free legal aid if their annual income is Rs. 9,000 or less for cases upto High Courts and Rs. 12,000 or less for cases in the Supreme Court.

(6) In a separate chapter on Lok Adalats, it is provided that every award of the Loj Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court and where a settlement has been arrived at in a suit or proceeding, transferred to it from a Court, the Court fee paid shall be refunded. The Lok Adalat will have, for the purpose of holding any enquiry, the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court while trying a suit.

57. *Shortcomings of the Act.*—The aforesaid Act contains many shortcomings. These shortcomings were discussed at various levels. The provisions of the Act were discussed at length in the State Law Ministers' Conference organized by the CILAS, Government of India, on 23rd and 24th April 1988 in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi. The representatives of the Maharashtra State also participated in this Conference. Extensive amendments to the said Act were suggested by the various States. The Maharashtra State also suggested about 16 major amendments to this Act. Now it is understood that all the amendments are being considered by the CILAS and in due course the Bill to amend the said Act is going to be brought before the Parliament. It also seems that until the said Act is amended the Government of India may not bring the said Act into force.

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

58. *Revision of Scales of fees paid to the legal aid advocates.*—As stated earlier, the participation of advocates in the implementation of the legal aid scheme is very essential. Their services are necessary for prosecuting the proceedings in the courts, spreading legal literacy, and organiziing lok nyayalayas. The services of the lawyers are generally considered as social service towards the society, as their services cannot be measured in money. But efforts are being made to pay some honorarium to the lawyers for rendering their professional services in implementing the scheme. They are paid according to the scales of fees prescribed by the schemes. However, it is noticed that there is a general demand to raise the rates of fees paid to the legal aid panel lawyers. Therefore, under Government Resolution, Law and Judiciary Department, No. LAB 2587/(135) -XIV, dated the 12th November 1987 a committee under the chairmanship of Shri B. N. Naik, then Chairman of the Bar Council of Maharashtra was appointed to consider the question of revising the fees paid to the Panel advocates. The terms of reference of the said committee are as follows :—

(1) Whether the scale of fees payble to legal practitioners as prescribed under clause 30 of the Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Scheme, 1979 and under the rules fremed by the High Court under section 304 of the Cr. P. C. for making payment to the advocates in talukas, districts and in Greater Bombay, Nagpur and Aurangabad, require revision; if so, in what manner ?

(2) Whether separate fee should be paid to Advacates for drafting the pleadings ; if so, in what manner ?

(3) Whether court fees should be waived in respect of matters in which legal aid has been granted by the legal aid committees ; if so, in what manner?

(4) Whether land measurement charges should be waived in respect of matters in which legal aid has been granted by the legal aid committees; if so, in what manner ?

(5) Whether charges for supplying extracts of land records property records or certificates etc. from Government authorities required by the legal aid committees in connection with the cases in which legal aid has been granted by them should be waived; if so, in what manner ?

(6) Any other matters connected with the above matters. The meetings of the said committee are being held to consider the questions. It is expected that the said committee may submit its report to the Government very soon.

59. *Documentary Films.*—Two documentary films entitled as " Sarvansathi Nyaya " and " Lok Nyayalaya " have been prepared. The film on " Lok

Nyayalaya " was shown in all the cinema theatres throughout the State. So also, the Marathi version of the film was exhibited through Bombay Doordarshan on 30th April 1988 and the Hindi version was exhibited on 13th May 1988. The Doordarshan has been requested to show the documentary film on lok nyayalaya frequently.

60. *Publicity.*—The effective implementation of the scheme depends on the publicity. The Board has undertaken many publicity measures through T.V., radio, cinema slides, news papers, etc. Special arrangements are also being made to given publicity during the weekly bazars, fairs, dramas, tamasha, performances, etc. Instructions have also been issued to put hoardings at important public places. These steps have been taken to reach the legal aid scheme even to the villages in the State.

So also, the matter relating to the publicity to the legal aid programmes through the television was taken up with the Government of India through the CILAS. The CILAS in their letter No. F 8(44)/87-CILAS, dated the 1st August 1988 has informed us as follows :—

" The Hon. Executive Chairman, CILAS has had a discussion with the Director General Doordarshan and the Director General is willing for frequent exhibition of documentary films on Lok Nyayalaya and Legal Aid provided we are able to give them programmes. The Maharashtra State Legal Aid and Advice Board in the circumstanes, is requested to take up the matter with the Regional Director, Doordarshan and in case they experience any difficulty in that event CILAS will take the matter with the Director General, Doordarshan."

In view of the position mentioned above, now it is for us to give the programmes to the television for telecast. Efforts will be made in this respect in due course.

61. *Statistical information.*—For the purpose of giving statistical information in respect of various types of work done by the district and taluka committees and the clinics during the year 1987-88, eighteen schedules have been enclosed to the Report. It is hoped that this statistical information will be useful to the committees and clinics for assessing the work done by them and making progress in future. So also this information will show to the interested authorities, the progress made by the Board in the field of legal aid in the State.

62. *Conclusion.*—It is true that the Board has undertaken the implementation of the legal aid programmes vigorously. However, in order to satisfy the, constitutional obligation, it is always necessary to introduce new activities in this sphere by adopting the various legal aid programmes which have been successfully implemented by other States. On the basis of the experience gained by the different States, new activities are being implemented in the State of Maharashtra. Accordingly, the new activities specified in Chapter-X of this Report will be codified and finalised very soon.

SCHEDULE I

Statement showing the Districtwise position of Legal Aid work done by the District and Taluka Committees in the District during the year 1987—88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988

Serial No.	No. & Name of the District	Previous arrears of LA applications as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns. pending on 31st March 1988	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304 Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applns. conciliated in the Conciliation Cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Courts	No. of LA cases decided by the Courts	No. of Court decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of meetings of the Committees held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Greater Bombay													
1	Gr. Bombay ..	278	892	213	668	289	111	307	..	88	12	9	779	18
2	Thane ..	70	195	24	125	66	199	10	6	47	5	5	220	75
3	Raigad ..	291	211	6	158	338	26	13	21	304	199	75	205	128
4	Ratnagiri ..	57	200	19	206	32	14	4	21	36	38	35	241	71
5	Sindhudurg ..	24	103	29	76	22	..	1	7	4	7	3	83	50
6	Nashik ..	67	215	18	242	22	210	11	4	95	31	27	456	93
7	Dhule ..	55	252	9	249	49	28	354	..	241	132	35	277	60
8	Jalgaon ..	177	205	93	237	52	46	42	22	88	17	13	305	69
9	Ahmednagar ..	103	330	74	324	35	9	8	47	192	5	5	380	63
10	Pune ..	219	591	59	649	102	203	40	27	496	282	126	879	111
11	Satara ..	279	253	66	243	223	6	42	36	153	16	11	285	94
12	Sangli .	242	502	18	564	162	25	93	35	31	97	23	624	90
13	Solapur ..	259	440	158	327	214	10	41	2	169	96	87	339	66
14	Kolhapur ..	133	455	77	395	116	20	24	19	126	12	10	434	100

15	Aurangabad	..	21	125	4	114	28	16	..	..	111	1	1	130	..
16	Jalana	..	54	53	17	27	63	2	5	..	16	3	..	29	35
17	Parbhani	..	58	22	6	7	76	18	..	1	2	2	..	26	20
18	Beed	..	18	68	15	52	19	15	1	2	32	12	10	69	45
19	Nanded	..	118	211	78	128	123	30	..	..	99	21	18	158	52
20	Osmanabad	..	66	64	13	63	54	5	2	..	9	..	..	68	11
21	Latur	..	69	95	100	40	24	2	..	4	31	12	11	46	36
22	Buldhana	..	104	196	63	191	46	30	2	17	172	43	30	238	43
23	Akola	..	72	242	58	197	59	28	10	8	153	31	23	233	31
24	Amravati	..	3	380	14	332	37	38	..	..	241	73	36	370	..
25	Yavatmal	..	10	227	3	224	10	83	1	..	202	13	13	307	42
26	Wardha	..	15	137	1	122	29	25	..	..	56	19	6	147	..
27	Nagpur	..	132	184	3	299	14	66	56	2	174	41	26	367	18
28	Bhandara	..	66	138	26	133	45	29	28	1	69	17	13	163	3
29	Chandrapur	..	144	137	48	127	76	18	1	31	74	6	25	176	21
30	Gadchiroli	..	33	80	2	99	12	..	20	30	31	1	1	129	..
	Total	..	3,207	7,153	1,314	6,618	2,428	1,312	1,116	343	3,542	1,244	677	8,273	1,485

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.	Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA.	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns pending on 31st March 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Greater Bombay					
1	(1) Greater Bombay ..	172	233	10	355	40
2	(2) High Court ..	61	365	112	104	210
3	(3) Metropolitan Magistrates Courts.	..	70	..	70	..
4	(4) City Civil Court ..	6	107	47	62	4
5	(5) Small Causes Court ..	8	72	29	35	16
6	(6) Industrial Court ..	25	39	15	36	13
7	(7) Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal	6	6	..	6	6
	Total ..	278	892	213	668	289
	Thane					
8	(1) Thane ..	4	31	4	15	16
9	(2) Dahanu ..	..	1	..	1	..
10	(3) Bhiwandi ..	7	14	..	19	2
11	(4) Talasari ..	..	6	..	6	..
12	(5) Jawhar ..	..	2	..	..	2
13	(6) Vasai ..	15	7	1	5	16
14	(7) Shahapur ..	..	3	1	2	..
15	(8) Murbad ..	9	18	5	22	..
16	(9) Ulhasnagar ..	11	9	2	4	14
17	(10) Kalyan ..	9	47	7	40	9
18	(11) Wada ..	13	2	3	7	5
19	(12) Mokhade ..	..	..	..	..	..
20	(13) Palghar .	2	5	1	4	2
	Total ..	70	145	24	125	66

II

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 31st March 1988

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304 Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the (10) Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Ct.	No. of LA cases decided by the Ct.	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meetings held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
111	250	..	..	7	7	466	..
..	21	..	42	5	2	104	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6
..	1	..	4	..	..	35	..
..	25	..	36	..	..	36	6
..	10	..	6	..	..	6	6
111	307	..	88	12	9	779	18
199	..	..	9	2	2	214	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	..	..	6	..	..	19	10
..	..	..	4	..	..	6	10
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	3	2	2	3	3	7	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
..	5	..	3	..	..	22	3
..	..	..	2	..	..	4	8
..	1	4	17	..	..	44	9
..	..	..	4	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
199	10	6	47	5	5	330	75

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987.	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns pending on 31st March 1988.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Raigad					
21	(1)	Raigad ..	212	46	..	46	212
22	(2)	Shrivardhan ..	10	9	..	17	2
23	(3)	Mahad ..	5	53	..	14	44
24	(4)	Panvel ..	16	17	1	14	18
25	(5)	Murud ..	1	12	1	1	11
26	(6)	Karjat ..	19	17	..	17	19
27	(7)	Roha ..	1	1	..	2	..
28	(8)	Pen ..	..	2	1	1	..
29	(9)	Uran ..	..	3	1	1	1
30	(10)	Khalapur ..	6	15	2	17	2
31	(11)	Mangaon ..	10	10	..	10	10
32	(12)	Poladpur ..	7	5	..	1	11
33	(13)	Mhasala ..	4	4	..	..	8
34	(14)	Sudhagad ..	..	17	..	17	..
		Total ..	291	211	6	158	338
		Ratnagiri					
35	(1)	Ratnagiri ..	..	61	7	54	..
36	(2)	Guhagar ..	6	9	1	14	..
37	(3)	Rajapur ..	6	16	1	16	5
38	(4)	Devrukh ..	5	27	3	21	8
39	(5)	Lanje ..	2	3	..	3	2
40	(6)	Kudal ..	8	19	..	16	11
41	(7)	Dapoli ..	23	30	..	53	..
42	(8)	Chiplun ..	..	18	3	12	3
43	(9)	Khed ..	7	17	4	17	3
		Total ..	57	200	19	206	32
		Sindhudurg					
44	(1)	Sindhudurg ..	..	..	..	..	..
45	(2)	Vengurla ..	2	13	3	10	2
46	(3)	Malwan ..	16	13	12	10	7
47	(4)	Kudal ..	..	22	6	10	6
48	(5)	Sawantwadi ..	1	7	4	2	2
49	(6)	Deogad ..	..	32	2	30	..
50	(7)	Kankavali ..	5	16	2	14	5
		Total ..	24	103	29	76	22

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 31st March 1988.

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u s 304 Cr. P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applicati-cations conciliated in the Conci-liation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons.	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted.	No. of monthly meeting held.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
26	..	..	258	160	58	72	3
..	..	..	10	5	5	17	8
..	..	1	14	..	..	15	12
..	5	3	2	4	4	17	9
..	6	6	..	..	..	7	10
..	..	..	..	8	..	17	7
..	..	..	..	9	8	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7
..	..	..	13	13	..	17	11
..	..	..	1	..	..	10	11
..	2	10	..	..	..	11	12
..	..	1	3	..	..	1	9
..	..	..	2	..	..	17	11
26	13	21	304	199	75	205	128
14	..	..	25	10	10	68	3
..	..	..	2	5	5	14	4
..	..	..	6	6	5	16	7
..	..	3	3	5	5	24	12
..	2	1	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	6	..	4	4	22	12
..	..	2	..	..	..	55	12
..	2	4	..	2	2	16	5
..	..	5	..	6	4	22	12
14	4	21	36	38	35	241	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13
..	..	2	..	..	..	12	10
..	1	5	..	..	..	15	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
..	..	..	2	..	..	30	5
..	..	..	2	7	3	14	4
..	1	7	4	7	3	83	50

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns, as on the 31st March 1987.	No. of applns. recd. for LA.	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns. pending on 31st March 1988.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Nashik					
51	(1)	Nashik ..	..	71	..	71	..
52	(2)	Nandgaon ..	24	29	2	47	4
53	(3)	Surgana ..	..	3	1	2	..
54	(4)	Kalwan ..	..	17	..	17	..
55	(5)	Peth ..	4	1	..	5	..
56	(6)	Baglan ..	6	14	..	20	..
57	(7)	Yewla ..	2	9	5	5	1
58	(8)	Dindori ..	13	7	3	4	13
59	(9)	Sinnar ..	2	6	1	7	..
60	(10)	Igatpuri ..	11	22	4	26	3
61	(11)	Niphad ..	3	4	..	7	..
62	(12)	Malegaon ..	..	32	2	30	..
63	(13)	Chandwad ..	2	..	..	1	1
		Total ..	67	215	18	242	22
		Dhule					
64	(1)	Dhule ..	..	50	..	50	..
65	(2)	Shirpur ..	..	32	..	32	..
66	(3)	Sakri ..	3	19	4	18	..
67	(4)	Navapur ..	10	70	..	80	..
68	(5)	Nandurbar ..	14	35	..	11	38
69	(6)	Talode ..	..	11	5	6	..
70	(7)	Akkalkuva ..	9	2	..	2	9
71	(8)	Aakarai ..	4	..	..	2	2
72	(9)	Shahada ..	13	18	..	31	..
73	(10)	Sindhkheda ..	2	15	..	17	..
		Total ..	55	252	9	249	49

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 31st March 1988.

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304 Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
210	..	..	4	..	..	281	12
..	..	..	47	6	6	47	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	12	4	4	17	5
..	5	..	5	..	..	5	6
..	..	3	20	..	..	23	9
..	..	1	4	..	1	6	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	7	2
..	2	..	..	20	15	26	8
..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
..	4	..	3	..	..	30	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
210	11	4	95	31	27	456	93
28	68	..	50	115	20	78	2
..	55	..	32	3	3	32	13
..	110	..	18	3	..	18	4
..	50	..	11	..	..	80	7
..	..	..	80	3	3	11	13
..	36	..	2	..	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	31	8	6	31	12
..	35	..	15	..	3	17	..
28	354	..	241	132	35	217	61

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns. pending on 31st March 1988
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Jalgaon					
74	(1)	Jalgaon ..	37	91	18	96	14
75	(2)	Bhusawal ..	..	12	1	10	1
76	(3)	Erandol ..	13	20	4	29	..
77	(4)	Pachora ..	6	2	..	1	7
78	(5)	Chalisgaon ..	..	7	3	4	..
79	(6)	Amalaner ..	2	11	..	5	8
80	(7)	Parola ..	..	22	3	18	1
81	(8)	Jamner ..	12	4	3	9	4
82	(9)	Edlabad ..	..	..	..	..	..
83	(10)	Bhadgaon ..	4	14	11	6	1
84	(11)	Raver ..	103	15	50	53	15
85	(12)	Yaval ..	..	1	..	..	1
86	(13)	Chopada ..	..	6	..	6	..
		Total ..	177	205	93	237	52
		Ahmednagar					
87	(1)	Ahmednagar ..	10	93	5	88	10
88	(2)	Shrirampur ..	7	21	7	21	..
89	(3)	Shegaon ..	3	7	4	6	..
90	(4)	Parner ..	22	38	22	38	..
91	(5)	Kopargaon ..	..	57	5	52	..
92	(6)	Shrigonda ..	..	25	3	22	..
93	(7)	Sangamner ..	3	18	4	17	..
94	(8)	Karjat ..	19	12	12	19	..
95	(9)	Jamkhed ..	14	10	1	23	..
96	(10)	Akola ..	..	..	..	..	..
97	(11)	Newasa ..	25	25	5	20	25
98	(12)	Rahuri ..	..	24	6	18	..
99	(13)	Pathardi ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	103	330	74	324	35

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 31st March 1988.

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u s 304 Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
46	12	4	64	14	10	146	8
..	2	..	..	..	..	10	3
..	5	..	..	..	..	29	11
..	..	..	7	2	2	1	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	6	2
..	1	4	..	..	..	9	8
..	..	..	5	1	1	18	10
..	..	..	4	..	..	9	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	9	6
..	20	8	8	..	..	61	3
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
46	42	22	88	17	13	305	69
9	..	..	88	..	..	98	2
..	..	..	..	2	2	21	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
..	..	17	5	..	..	55	8
..	5	4	43	3	3	56	9
..	..	8	10	..	4	30	12
..	..	9	10	..	..	26	7
..	3	7	..	..	..	26	..
..	..	..	19	..	..	23	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
..	1	1	17	..	..	19	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	8	47	192	5	5	380	63

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns. pending on 31st March 1988
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Pune					
100	(1)	Pune ..	32	332	45	293	26
101	(2)	Baramati ..	22	26	..	43	5
102	(3)	Velhe ..	15	2	2	9	6
103	(4)	Ambegaon ..	2	6	1	3	4
104	(5)	Daund ..	17	13	..	26	4
105	(6)	Bhor ..	42	63	2	94	9
106	(7)	Junnar ..	..	30	..	30	..
107	(8)	Shirur ..	66	10	8	59	9
108	(9)	Purandhar ..	..	24	..	24	..
109	(10)	Indapur ..	17	36	..	36	17
110	(11)	Khed ..	..	18	..	13	5
111	(12)	Mulshi ..	2	2	1	1	2
112	(13)	Mawal ..	4	29	..	18	15
		Total ..	219	591	59	649	102
		Satara					
113	(1)	Satara ..	42	60	33	60	9
114	(2)	Mahabaleshwar ..	16	3	..	19	..
115	(3)	Jawali ..	5	7	..	7	5
116	(4)	Karad ..	15	30	17	20	8
117	(5)	Koregaon ..	24	6	3	15	12
118	(6)	Khatau ..	23	10	..	33	..
119	(7)	Man ..	12	8	5	8	7
120	(8)	Phaltan ..	61	94	..	32	123
121	(9)	Khandala ..	12	..	..	12	..
122	(10)	Vai ..	22	31	8	30	15
123	(11)	Patan ..	47	4	..	7	44
		Total ..	279	253	66	243	223

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 31st March 1988.

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304 Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
203	14	3	286	212	96	499	10
..	15	..	18	4	2	43	8
..	..	8	1	..	..	17	4
..	2	..	..	1	1	3	13
..	3	6	8	4	2	32	5
..	..	..	72	39	10	95	12
..	2	..	..	2	1	30	10
..	..	5	19	9	9	64	9
..	..	1	23	5	2	25	12
..	..	2	45	2	1	38	9
..	..	..	7	..	..	13	6
..	..	..	2	..	..	1	4
..	1	..	15	4	2	19	9
203	40	27	496	282	126	879	111
6	18	..	42	..	..	66	5
..	..	..	19	..	..	19	11
..	2	3	..	..	..	10	6
..	5	6	10	4	4	26	9
..	..	..	7	..	..	15	11
..	14	..	19	..	..	33	7
..	..	2	6	..	..	10	8
..	..	16	16	..	..	48	10
..	..	..	12	..	..	12	6
..	..	9	21	12	7	39	12
..	3	..	1	..	..	7	9
6	42	36	153	16	11	285	94

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of AL applns. pending on 31st March 1988
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sangli					
124	(1)	Sangli	7	191	7	184	7
125	(2)	Shirala	147	13	..	104	56
126	(3)	Aatpadi	14	30	..	41	3
127	(4)	Tasagaon	30	29	5	15	39
128	(5)	Islampur	3	103	4	73	29
129	(6)	Miraj	22	68	..	66	24
130	(7)	Kawathe Mah.	4	8	1	7	4
131	(8)	Jat	..	28	..	28	..
132	(9)	Khanapur	15	32	1	46	..
		Total	242	502	18	564	162
		Solapur					
133	(1)	Solapur	70	227	70	145	82
134	(2)	Pandharpur	33	42	30	41	4
135	(3)	Madha	24	21	8	10	27
136	(4)	Malshiras	55	22	16	31	30
137	(5)	Mohol	29	41	10	28	32
138	(6)	Barshi	..	33	1	32	..
139	(7)	Akkalkot	8	8	3	1	12
140	(8)	Mangalvedha	15	7	1	7	14
141	(9)	Karmala	13	17	3	27	..
142	(10)	Sangola	12	22	16	5	13
		Total	259	440	158	327	214
		Kolhapur					
143	(1)	Kolhapur	13	164	1	126	50
144	(2)	Shirol	24	31	1	52	2
145	(3)	Gadhinglaj	10	21	10	11	10
146	(4)	Panhala	8	36	24	12	8
147	(5)	Aajare	16	43	1	54	4
148	(6)	Chandgad	2	20	4	14	4
149	(7)	Hatakanangale	..	45	2	43	..
150	(8)	Bhudargad	29	22	5	17	29
151	(9)	Gaganbawada	6	6	..	11	1
152	(10)	Radhanagari	21	14	12	23	..
153	(11)	Kagal	4	11	5	4	6
154	(12)	Shahuwadi	..	42	12	28	2
		Total	133	455	77	395	116

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 31st March 1988.

No of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304 Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	..	12	..	..	..	221	18
..	84	15	5	..	..	119	12
..	..	..	..	7	3	41	9
..	..	..	2	1	1	15	12
..	3	6	..	..	..	79	7
..	3	1	..	..	..	67	12
..	2	1	4	..	..	8	4
..	1	..	16	16	16	28	7
..	..	..	4	73	3	46	9
25	93	35	31	97	23	624	90
10	..	..	80	66	60	155	4
..	..	..	12	3	2	41	10
..	5	1	14	4	4	11	10
..	..	..	5	6	5	31	5
..	5	..	23	..	..	28	9
..	..	..	18	11	10	32	9
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
..	..	1	6	2	2	8	8
..	22	..	10	4	4	27	5
..	9	..	..	..	..	5	..
10	41	2	169	96	87	339	66
20	..	2	56	2	1	48	5
..	..	1	5	..	..	53	11
..	9	..	2	1	..	11	8
..	8	3	..	4	2	15	10
..	1	..	..	1	..	54	5
..	2	..	1	2	1	14	6
..	..	1	25	..	..	44	11
..	..	2	..	..	..	19	10
..	2	..	..	2	..	11	12
..	..	5	16	..	2	28	12
..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
..	2	4	21	..	4	32	10
20	24	19	126	12	10	434	100

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns. pending on 31st March 1988
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Aurangabad					
155	(1)	Aurangabad	..	107	..	107	..
156	(2)	Khuldabad	..	..	..	..	..
157	(3)	Kannad	..	..	..	..	..
158	(4)	Soyagaon	..	..	..	..	..
159	(5)	Sillod	..	..	..	..	..
160	(6)	Paithan	5	9	4	4	6
161	(7)	Gangapur ..	13	..	..	..	13
162	(8)	Vaijapur	3	9	..	9	9
		Total ..	21	125	4	114	28
		Jalana					
163	(1)	Jalana	28	33	9	21	31
164	(2)	Ambad	4	9	6	1	6
165	(3)	Japharabad ..	..	..	..	..	..
166	(4)	Partur	4	7	2	1	8
167	(5)	Bhokardan ..	18	4	..	4	18
		Total ..	54	53	17	27	63
		Parbhani					
168	(1)	Parbhani	6	6	3	..	9
169	(2)	Jintur	16	5	..	..	21
170	(3)	Hingoli	12	..	..	..	12
171	(4)	Kalamnuri ..	6	2	..	.2	6
172	(5)	Basamat	13	.3	..	..	16
173	(6)	Gangakhed ..	2	3	..	2	3
174	(7)	Pathari	3	3	3	3	..
		Total ..	58	22	6	7	67
		Beed					
175	(1)	Beed	1	16	2	14	1
176	(2)	Georai	1	7	1	3	4
177	(3)	Majalgaon ..	8	6	..	6	8
178	(4)	Ambejogai ..	..	8	..	8	..
179	(5)	Kej	1	16	6	11	..
180	(6)	Patoda	6	14	6	10	4
181	(7)	Aashti	1	1	..	..	.2
		Total ..	18	68	15	52	19

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 31st March 1988.

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304, Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	..	..	107	..	..	123	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	1	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
16	..	..	111	1	1	130	..
2	4	..	9	1	..	23	10
..	..	..	1	1	..	1	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	..	1	8
..	1	..	4	..	..	4	9
2	5	..	16	3	..	29	35
18	..	1	..	..	..	19	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
18	....	1	2	2	..	26	20
15	..	..	14	..	..	29	9
..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	10	5	1	6	7
..	..	..	8	2	..	8	10
..	..	..	..	5	5	11	3
..	..	2	..	..	4	12	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
15	1	2	32	12	10	69	45

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.	Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns. pending on 31st March 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Nanded					
182 (1)	Nanded	5	97	17	59	26
183 (2)	Hadgaon	15	22	..	16	21
184 (3)	Kinwat	42	23	32	10	23
185 (4)	Bhokar	3	11	..	14	..
186 (5)	Biloli	14	9	9	3	11
187 (6)	Deglur	9	14	6	17	..
188 (7)	Mukhed .. .	6	6	..	6	6
189 (8)	Kandhar	24	29	14	3	36
	Total ..	118	211	78	128	123
	Osmanabad					
190 (1)	Osmanabad ..	41	34	6	28	41
191 (2)	Kalamb .. .	9	7	2	12	2
192 (3)	Umerga	..	..	..	..	..
193 (4)	Paranda	7	5	5	..	7
194 (5)	Tuljapur ..	..	..	..	..	..
195 (6)	Bhoom	9	18	..	23	4
	Total ..	66	64	13	63	54
	Latur					
196 (1)	Latur	16	66	65	16	1
197 (2)	Ahmedapur ..	18	6	18	2	4
198 (3)	Udgir	16	5	15	5	1
199 (4)	Nilanga	14	4	..	4	14
200 (5)	Ausa	5	14	2	13	4
	Total ..	69	95	100	40	24

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 31st March 1988

No of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304 Cr. P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30	..	..	40	10	9	89	11
..	..	..	16	5	5	16	3
..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..
..	..	..	8	..	..	14	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16
..	..	..	13	2	1	17	2
..	..	..	..	2	1	6	7
..	..	..	12	2	2	3	8
30	..	..	99	21	18	158	52
5	2	..	9	..	..	33	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
5	2	..	9	..	..	68	11
2	..	..	5	3	3	18	6
..	..	..	2	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	2	3	2	5	6
..	..	..	17	4	4	4	6
..	..	4	5	2	2	17	12
2	..	4	31	12	11	46	12

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns pending. on 31st March 1988
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Buldhana					
201	(1)	Buldhana	57	119	57	77	42
202	(2)	Deulgaon	3	5	1	7	..
203	(3)	Khamgaon	..	17	..	17	..
204	(4)	Shegaon	..	3	1	2	..
205	(5)	Mehekar	7	12	3	16	..
206	(6)	Lonar	2	11	..	13	..
207	(7)	Chikhali	15	6	1	20	..
208	(8)	Sindhkheda ..	1	4	..	5	..
209	(9)	Jalgaon	2	3	..	5	..
210	(10)	Sangrampur ..	..	1	..	1	..
211	(11)	Malkapur ..	17	11	..	24	4
212	(12)	Motala	..	..	..	..	..
213	(13)	Nandura	..	4	..	4	..
		Total ..	104	196	63	191	46
		Akola					
214	(1)	Akola	22	188	39	161	10
215	(2)	Manora	..	..	..	..	..
216	(3)	Balapur	11	9	..	9	11
217	(4)	Malegaon ..	18	4	..	1	21
218	(5)	Akot	9	5	10	1	3
219	(6)	Mangrulpir ..	..	16	1	15	..
220	(7)	Washim	..	3	..	3	..
221	(8)	Murtijapur ..	2	2	1	1	2
222	(9)	Karanja	..	3	..	2	1
223	(10)	Telhara	..	7	7	..	..
224	(11)	Patur	..	..	..	..	..
225	(12)	Barshi Takli ..	..	..	..	..	..
226	(13)	Risod	10	5	..	4	11
		Total ..	72	242	58	197	59

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 31st March 1988

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u/s 304 Cr.P.C.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
30	2	17	77	20	12	124	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	17	5	4	17	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	16	4	3	16	6
..	..	..	13	4	3	13	10
..	..	..	20	4	3	20	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	5	2	2	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	24	4	3	24	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
30	2	17	172	43	30	238	43
28	8	7	124	29	21	196	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	1	1	9	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
..	2	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	1	15	1	1	16	4
..	..	..	3	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
28	10	8	153	31	23	233	31

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of AL applns. pending on 31st March 1988
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Amarawati					
227	(1)	Amarawati ..	3	253	7	237	12
228	(2)	Tiwasa	..	..	..	..	..
229	(3)	Varud	..	..	..	..	..
230	(4)	Daryapur	..	29	..	4	25
231	(5)	Morshi	..	20	5	15	..
232	(6)	Chandur	..	..	..	..	..
233	(7)	Melghat	..	..	..	..	..
234	(8)	Achalpur	..	67	..	67	..
235	(9)	Bhatkuli	..	..	..	..	..
236	(10)	Hadgaon-Khandeshwar	..	..	..	..	..
237	(11)	Chandur Bazar ..	..	11	2	9	..
238	(12)	Anjangaon-Surji ..	..	..	..	..	..
239	(13)	Chikhaldara ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3	380	14	332	37
		Yavatmal					
240	(1)	Yavatmal ..	..	147	..	147	..
241	(2)	Morgaon	..	..	..	..	..
242	(3)	Pusad	4	44	..	45	3
243	(4)	Kelapur	..	17	..	17	..
244	(5)	Darwha	2	13	3	8	4
245	(6)	Wani	4	6	..	7	3
246	(7)	Babulgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..
247	(8)	Ghatanji	..	..	..	..	..
248	(9)	Ralegaon	..	..	..	..	..
249	(10)	Digras	..	..	..	..	..
250	(11)	Ner	..	..	..	..	..
251	(12)	Umarkhed ..	..	..	..	..	..
252	(13)	Mahagaon ..	..	..	..	..	..
253	(14)	Kalamb	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	10	227	3	224	10

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 31st March 1988.

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u's304 Cr.PC.	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the (10) Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held
8	9	10	11	12	12	14	15
38	..	..	241	73	36	275	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	..	241	73	36	370	..
83	1	..	..	..	..	230	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	45	1	8	05	12
..	..	..	..	3	..	17	2
..	..	..	..	9	5	8	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	1	..	45	13	13	307	42

STATEMENT

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and Taluka 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of LA applns. as on the 31st March 1987.	No. of applns. recd. for LA	No. of applicants to whom LA was rejected	No. of applicants to whom LA was granted	No. of LA applns. pending on 31st March 1988
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Wardha					
254	(1)	Wardha	..	90	..	83	7
255	(2)	Hinganghat ..	15	6	1	..	20
256	(3)	Arvi	..	41	..	39	2
257	(4)	Selu	..	..	..	..	..
258	(5)	Deoli	..	..	..	..	..
259	(6)	Samudrapur ..	..	..	..	..	..
260	(7)	Karanja	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	15	137	1	122	29
		Nagpur					
261	(1)	Nagpur	97	167	1	243	..
262	(2)	Kamti	..	..	..	..	..
263	(3)	Kalameshwar ..	..	..	..	..	..
264	(4)	Bhiwapur	..	..	..	..	..
265	(5)	Kuhi	..	..	..	..	..
266	(6)	Ramtek	4	5	..	9	..
267	(7)	Katol	20	12	..	18	14
268	(8)	Savner	..	..	..	..	..
269	(9)	Umared	31	..	2	29	..
270	(10)	Hingna	..	..	..	..	..
271	(11)	Narkhed	..	..	..	..	..
272	(12)	Parseoni	..	..	..	..	..
273	(13)	Mouda	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	152	184	3	299	14

II—*contd.*

Committees and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 31st March 1988

No. of applicants to whom LA was granted u s 304 Cr.Pc	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of LA cases filed in the Court	No. of LA cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
25	....	....	56	13	3	108	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	3	3	39	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	.. .	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
25	....	....	56	16	6	147	..
66	23	....	165	41	26	309	4
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	12	....	9	....	..	9	6
....	20	....	....	....	..	18	5
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	1	2	....	....	..	31	3
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
66	56	2	174	41	26	367	18

STATEMENT

Statement showing the actual Legal Aid work done by District and 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.		Name of the Committee and Clinic	Previous arrears of L.A. applns. as on the 31st March 1987	No. of applns. recd. for L.A.	No. of applicants to whom L.A. was rejected	No. of applicants to whom L.A. was granted	No. of L.A. applns. pending on 31st March 1988
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Bhandara					
274	(1)	Bhandara ..	53	130	26	124	33
275	(2)	Tumsar ..	..	..	..	..	..
276	(3)	Sakoli ..	..	..	..	..	..
277	(4)	Gondia ..	..	..	..	..	..
278	(5)	Goregaon	..	..	..	..	..
279	(6)	Arjuni Moregaon	..	..	..	..	..
280	(7)	Mohadi ..	..	..	..	..	..
281	(8)	Pauni ..	..	..	..	..	..
282	(9)	Amgaon ..	3	3	..	3	3
283	(10)	Salekasa ..	..	..	..	..	..
284	(11)	Dewari ..	..	..	..	..	..
285	(12)	Lakhandur	..	..	..	..	..
286	(13)	Tiroda ..	10	5	..	6	9
		Total ..	66	138	26	133	45
		Chandrapur					
287	(1)	Chandrapur ..	48	68	37	43	36
288	(2)	Warora ..	3	4	1	..	6
289	(3)	Brahmapuri ..	57	65	7	83	32
290	(4)	Gondpimpri ..	..	..	..	..	..
291	(5)	Rajura ..	6	..	3	1	2
292	(6)	Mul ..	..	..	..	..	..
293	(7)	Bhadrawati .	..	..	..	..	..
294	(8)	Chimur ..	..	..	..	..	..
295	(9)	Shindewadi ..	..	..	..	..	..
296	(10)	Nagbhir ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	114	137	48	127	76
		Gadchiroli					
297	(1)	Gadchiroli ..	6	6	1	9	2
298	(2)	Armori ..	25	62	..	87	..
299	(3)	Chamorshi ..	..	..	..	..	..
300	(4)	Dhanora ..	..	..	..	..	..
301	(5)	Kurkheda ..	..	..	..	..	..
302	(6)	Sironcha ..	2	..	..	..	2
303	(7)	Aheri ..	..	12	1	3	3
304	(8)	Atapali ..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	33	80	2	99	12

II—*concld.*

Taluka Committee and Clinics individually during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 31st March 1988

No. of applicants to whom L.A. was granted u s 304 Cr.Pc	No. of applicants to whom oral advice was given	No. of applications conciliated in the Conciliation cell	No. of L.A. cases filed in the Court	No. of L.A. cases decided by the Court	No. of Ct. decisions in favour of aided persons	Total No. of cases in which legal aid was granted	No. of monthly meeting held.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
29	28	1	68	17	13	154	31
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	3	3
....	....	....	1	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	6	3
29	28	1	69	17	13	163	37
18	1	6	11	6	6	67	5
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	7
....	....	25	62	....	19	108	9
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	1	....	..	1	6
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
18	1	31	74	6	25	176	27
....	....	....	2	....	..	9	..
....	19	28	28	....	..	115	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	1	....	1	....	..	..	..
....	....	2	....	1	1	5	..
....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..
....	20	30	31	1	1	129	..

SCHEDULE III

Statement showing the classified position of the Legal Aid Cases in which Legal Aid was granted by the District and Taluka Committees in the District during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Classification of cases in which legal aid was granted to the persons mentioned in column 4					
		Maintenance	Divorce	dowry	Rape	Cases under section 304 of Cr. P.C.	Others
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1	Grater Bombay ..	5	2	..	..	111	661
2	Thane ..	33	9	..	..	119	83
3	Raigad ..	33	3	..	..	26	122
4	Ratnagiri ..	37	11	..	..	14	158
5	Sindhudurg ..	9	2	4	..	..	61
6	Nashik ..	65	7	..	..	210	170
7	Dhule ..	47	..	..	..	28	202
8	Jalgaon ..	52	9	..	..	46	176
9	Ahmednagar ..	89	5	..	..	9	230
10	Pune ..	158	24	..	..	203	467
11	Satara ..	55	..	..	..	6	188
12	Sangli ..	170	20	..	..	25	374
13	Solapur ..	197	3	..	..	10	127
14	Kolhapur ..	98	7	3	..	20	287
15	Aurangabad ..	2	..	..	..	16	112
16	Jalana ..	7	..	..	..	2	20
17	Parbhani ..	2	..	..	..	18	5
18	Beed ..	23	4	..	..	15	25
19	Nanded ..	38	..	..	..	30	90
20	Osmanabad ..	19	..	..	..	5	44
21	Latur ..	12	..	..	..	2	48
22	Buldhana ..	58	10	..	..	30	123
23	Akola ..	45	8	..	..	28	144
24	Amaravati ..	79	52	..	..	38	201
25	Yavatmal ..	25	6	..	..	83	193
26	Wardha ..	..	..	..	..	25	122
27	Nagpur ..	39	6	..	..	116	254
28	Bhandara ..	21	..	8	1	29	103
29	Chandrapur ..	21	..	..	..	18	106
30	Gadchiroli ..	3	9	..	..	..	87
	Total ..	1,442	197	15	1	1,312	4,943

SCHEDULE IV

Statement showing the classified position of the persons to whom Legal Aid was granted by the District and Taluka Committees in the District during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Classification of aided persons (i.e. categories of persons to whom legal aid was granted).				
		S.C. (a)	S.T. (b)	Women (c)	Children (d)	Others (e)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Greater Bombay ..	32	9	80	..	547
2	Thane	9	20	45	..	51
3	Raigad	15	29	53	..	61
4	Ratnagiri	21	2	66	..	117
5	Sindhudurg	21	..	26	1	28
6	Nashik	90	37	72	..	43
7	Dhule	28	87	66	..	68
8	Jalgaon	30	21	39	5	142
9	Ahmednagar	46	40	114	..	124
10	Pune	102	45	263	2	237
11	Satara	44	3	107	1	89
12	Sangli	105	12	234	..	212
13	Solapur	83	5	134	1	104
14	Kolhapur	55	11	180	..	149
15	Aurangabad	2	..	..	..	112
16	Jalna	7	1	2	..	17
17	Parbhani	2	..	3	..	2
18	Beed	9	1	27	..	15
19	Nanded	33	13	55	..	27
20	Osmanabad	11	3	30	..	19
21	Latur	6	..	20	..	14
22	Buldhana	58	2	71	..	60
23	Akola	37	7	105	..	48
24	Amaravati	..	..	231	..	101
25	Yavatmal	58	43	34	..	89
26	Wardha	..	..	..	..	122
27	Nagpur	47	37	77	..	138
28	Bhandara	59	15	40	..	19
29	Chandrapur	23	14	21	..	69
30	Gadchiroli	14	6	35	..	44
	Total ..	1,047	463	2,230	10	2,868

SCHEDULE

Statement showing the Districtwise position of the Legal Literacy Programmes the year 1987-88 i. e. from 1st April 1987 to

Serial No.	Name of the District	No. of P.L.T. Courses held	No. of L.A. Work-shops held	No. of L.A. camps held	No. of L.A. con-ferences held	No. of L.A. Semi-nars held	No. of Sympo-siaon L.A. held	No. of Rural Entitle-ment Pro-grammes held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Greater Bombay ..	2	3	2	1	1	1	2
2	Thane ..	..	1	2	..	.	1	..
3	Raigad ..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
4	Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sindhudurg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Nashik ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dhule ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
8	Jalgaon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Ahmednagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Pune ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Satara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sangli ..	.	1	8	..	..	..	9
13	Solapur ..	..	..	..	14	..	..	3
14	Kolhapur ..	..	..	13	..	12	..	6
15	Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Jalna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Parbhani ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Beed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Nanded ..	1	..	17	..	..	..	..
20	Osmanabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Latur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Buldhana ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
23	Akola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Amaravati ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Yavatmal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Wardha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Nagpur ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
28	Bhandara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Chandrapur ..	1	2	3	..	1	1	6
30	Gadchiroli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	6	7	58	15	43	3	26

V

organised by District and Taluka Committees and Clinics in the District during 31st March 1988

No. of Campaigns organised	No. of Public interviews on L.A. organised	No. of L.A. public meetings held	No. of L.A. exhibitions held	No. of Audio-visual programmes on L.A. held	No. of Publications circulated	No. of persons benefitted by L.L. Programmes
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	3	2	2	..	1,004
..	..	..	1	..	..	513
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,150
.	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	..	..	..	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	4	2	1	..	5,151
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	5	26	5	3	..	12,021

SCHEDULE VI

Statement showing the Legal Aid work done by the Legal Aid Clinics during the year 1987-88, i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

Serial No.	Name of the Clinic	No. of oral advice given	No. of cases identified and referred to Committees	No. of Legal Literacy Programmes organised	No. of persons benefitted by Legal Literacy Programmes	No. of surveys undertaken	No. of students enrolled in the Cells	Total grant alloted	Total expenditure incurred	Account returned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Government Law College, Churchgate 'A' Road, Bombay.	50	2	8	250	1	48	5000	3834	1166
2	Siddharth College of Law, Bombay-400 001.	50	20	12	54	3	17	5000	5000	....
3	Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Aurangabad-431 001.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5000	....	5000
4	T. M. C. Law College, Chendani, Bunder Road, Thane.	14	....	3	404	....	30	5000	5000	....
5	Dayanand College of Law, Latur-413 052.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5000	....	5000
6	Narayandas Sarwottamdas Law College, 'Raj-Nemi' Campus, Woodhouse Road, Sangli-416 416.	241	58	12	....	....	35	5000	5000	....
7	Shahaji Law College, Raviwar Peth, Kolhapur.	175	10	12	....	....	74	5000	4948	52
8	University College of Law, Nagpur.	12	1	4	100	....	50	5000	3500	1500
9	Sardar Patel Law College, Chandrapur.	242	63	24	5151	4	25	5000	5000	....
	Total ..	784	154	75	5959	7	279	4500	32282	12718

SCHEDULE VII

Statement showing the Districtwise particulars of Lok Nyayalayas held during the year 1987-88 i. e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988

Serial No.	Name of the District	Nature of L.N.		Total L.N. held	No. of cases brought before L.N.	No. of cases finally settled	Amount of compensation awarded	Expenditure incurred for the L.N.
		General	M.A. C.T.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Greater Bombay ..	..	1	1	432	323	13,45,290	2,600
2	Thane ..	1	1	2	327	173	5,84,600	11,100
3	Raigad ..	7	2	9	979	428	72,02,000	22,482
4	Ratnagiri ..	1	..	1	15	15	....	....
5	Sindhudurg ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
6	Nashik ..	3	2	5	630	272	58,40,500	4,037
7	Dhule ..	14	..	14	928	429	....	3,722
8	Jalgaon ..	4	1	5	1,050	355	9,15,144	2,883
9	Ahmednagar ..	3	1	4	768	565	4,98,500	2,420
10	Pune ..	3	1	4	1,749	1,157	80,20,000	11,711
11	Satara ..	15	2	17	2,085	832	27,03,905	9,772
12	Sangli ..	24	6	30	1,975	452	27,26,500	16,212
13	Solapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
14	Kolhapur ..	2	1	3	133	82	10,46,145	3,058
15	Aurangabad ..	5	..	5	1,369	434	....	1,000
16	Jalana ..	4	..	4	392	92	....	1,889
17	Parbhani ..	2	..	2	277	277	....	12,000
18	Beed ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
19	Nanded ..	1	1	2	198	27	2,06,000	260
20	Osmanabad ..	2	3	5	462	345	1,00,000	6,956
21	Latur ..	3	..	3	104	1	....	....
22	Buldhana ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
23	Akola ..	..	1	1	256	88	7,24,500	1,595
24	Amravati ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
25	Yavatmal ..	1	..	1	153	140	....	1,060
26	Wardha ..	1	..	1	159	76	....	6,570
27	Nagpur ..	..	2	2	389	178	79,03,528	7,354
28	Bhandara ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
29	Chandrapur ..	..	1	1	89	40	10,37,000	12,800
30	Gadchiroli ..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....
	Total ..	96	26	122	15,012	6,781	4,51,53,612	1,29,481

SCHEDULE VIII

Statement showing the Districtwise particulars of Lok Nyayalaya arranged for Motor Accident Claims Cases during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988

Serial No.	Name of the District	No.of L.Ns. held	No.of cases brought before the L.Ns.	No. of cases finally settled	Amount of Compen-sation awarded	Expenditure incurred for L.Ns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Greater Bombay ..	1	532	323	13,45,290	2,600
2	Thane ..	1	216	117	5,84,600	6,500
3	Raigad ..	2	323	182	72,02,000	3,818
4	Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	....	....
5	Sindhudurg ..	..	..	..	....	....
6	Nashik ..	2	219	144	58,40,500	3,145
7	Dhule ..	..	..	..	....	....
8	Jalgaon ..	1	108	38	9,15,144	364
9	Ahmednagar ..	1	481	331	47,98,500	1,500
10	Pune ..	1	405	199	80,20,000	10,000
11	Satara ..	2	186	87	29,03,905	1,917
12	Sangli ..	6	196	122	27,26,500	3,153
13	Solapur ..	..	..	..	....	....
14	Kolhapur ..	1	43	28	10,46,145	1,558
15	Aurangabad ..	..	..	..	....	....
16	Jalna ..	..	..	..	....	....
17	Parbhani ..	..	..	..	....	....
18	Beed ..	..	..	..	....	....
19	Nanded ..	1	106	15	2,06,000	260
20	Osmanabad ..	3	326	252	1,00,000	5,688
21	Latur ..	..	..	..	....	....
22	Buldhana ..	..	..	..	....	....
23	Akola ..	1	256	88	7,24,500	1,595
24	Amaravati ..	..	..	..	....	....
25	Yavatmal ..	..	..	..	....	....
26	Wardha ..	..	..	..	....	....
27	Nagpur ..	2	389	178	79,03,528	7,354
28	Bhandara ..	..	..	..	....	....
29	Chandrapur ..	1	89	40	10,37,000	12,400
30	Gadchiroli ..	..	..	..	....	....
	Total ..	26	3,875	2,144	4,51,53,612	61,852

SCHEDULE IX

Statement showing the detailed position of all the Lok Nyayalayas held in the District and Taluka in the State in the year 1987-88 i.e from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988

Serial No.	Name of the District	Place where held.	Date when held.	Nature of L.N.	No.of cases brought the L.N.	No. of cases finally settled	Amount of compensation awarded	Expenditure incurred for the L.N.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thane	Thane	22nd February 1988	MACT	216	117	58,46,000	6,500
2	Thane	Do.	6th March 1988	General	111	56	....	4,600
3	Raigad	Alibag	23rd August 1987	MACT	168	100	31,43,000	2,275
4	Raigad	Do.	17th January 1988	MACT	155	82	40,59,000	1,543
5	Raigad	Panvel	27th February 1988	General	92	44	....	2,419
6	Raigad	Khalapur	26th March 1988	General	64	30	....	2,336
7	Raigad	Chamera	13th March 1988	General	70	27	....	1,653
8	Raigad	Mangaon	12th March 1988	General	84	43	....	1,230
9	Raigad	Mahad	25th March 1988	General	128	32	....	9,279
10	Raigad	Poladpur	27th March 1988	General	130	35	....	....
11	Raigad	Shrivardhan	20th March 1988	General	88	35	....	1,747
12	Ratnagiri	Vengurla	29th November 1987	General	15	15	....	....
13	Nasik	Nasik	12th September 1987	MACT	175	100	40,56,750	2,126
14	Nasik	Do.	13th September 1987	MACT	44	44	17,83,750	1,019
15	Nasik	Do.	21st February 1988	General	94	51	....	342
16	Nasik	Kalwan	20th November 1987	General	126	..	....	....
17	Nasik	Baglan	6th March 1988	General	235	77	....	550
18	Dhule	Sakri	26th April 1987	General	58	34	....	....
19	Dhule	Dhule	25th April 1987	General	28	15	....	....
20	Dhule	Sakri	26th June 1987	General	25	25	....	....
21	Dhule	Nandurbar	25th September 1987	General	23	10	....	....
22	Dhule	Sakri	17th October 1987	General	27	27	....	276
23	Dhule	Nandurabar	31st October 1987	General	27	9	....	....
24	Dhule	Do.	12th December 1987	General	47	13	....	67
25	Dhule	Sindkheda	10th January 1988	General	95	36	....	140
26	Dhule	Sakri	27th February 1988	General	318	15	....	791

SCHEDULE IX—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27	Dhule	.. Sakri	28th February 1988	General	38	25	....	....
28	Dhule	.. Taloda ..	28th February 1988	General	148	37	....	699
29	Dhule	.. Nawapur ..	12th March 1988	General	112	76	....	1,424
30	Dhule	.. Sakri ..	20th March 1988	General	44	22	....	325
31	Dhule	.. Shirpur ..	20th March 1988	General	218	85	....	....
32	Jalgaon	.. Ainapur ..	13th Septembr 1987	General	163	94	....	500
33	Jalgaon	.. Yawal ..	4th October 1987	General	448	164	....	1,000
34	Jalgaon	.. Jalgaon ..	23rd January 1988	General	225	35	....	1,019
35	Jalgaon	.. Bhadgaon ..	20th March 1988	General	106	24	....	....
36	Jalgaon	.. Jalgaon ..	27th March 1988	MACT	108	38	1,95,144	364
37	Ahmednagar	.. Ahmednagar ..	13th December 1987	MACT	481	331	47,98,500	1,500
38	Ahmednagar	.. Do.	14th December 1987					
39	Ahmednagar	.. Shegaon ..	11th October 1987	General	137	125	....	435
40	Ahmednagar	.. Jamkhed .	25th April 1987	General	150	109	....	485
41	Pune	.. Kirkee ..	8th August 1987	General	991	738	....	500
42	Pune	.. Pune ..	15th October 1987	General	100	57	....	....
43	Pune	.. Wadgaon ..	12th December 1987	General	253	163	....	1,211
44	Pune	.. Pune ..	20th December 1987	MACT	405	199	80,20,000	10,000
45	Satara	.. Satana ..	26th April 1987	General	110	29	....	487
46	Satara	.. Khandala ..	20th April 1987	General	144	36	....	1,000
47	Satara	.. Mahableshwar	9th May 1987	General	167	34	....	700
48	Satara	.. Karad ..	11th July 1987	General	108	75	....	640
49	Satara	.. Dahiwadi ..	22nd August 1987	General	247	75	....	600
50	Satara	.. Vaduj ..	12th September 1987	General	64	42	....	1,051
51	Satara	.. Satara ..	20th September 1987	General	69	24	....	250
52	Satara	.. Phaltan ..	26th September 1987	General	151	57	....	259
53	Satara	.. Koregaon ..	4th October 1987	General	138	60	....	....
54	Satara	.. Satara	10th October 1987	MACT	92	45	13,34,905	967
55	Satara	.. Wai ..	8th November 1987	General	267	103	....	498
56	Satara	.. Umraj ..	6th December 1987	General	158	86	....	1,110
57	Satara	.. Satara ..	13th December 1987	General	56	18	....	450
58	Satara	.. Wathar ..	31st January 1988	General	124	50	....	250
59	Satara	.. Patan ..	16th February 1988	General	50	26	....	60
60	Satara	.. Medha ..	21st February 1988	General	46	36	....	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
61	Satara ..	Satara ..	12th March 1988	MACT	94	42	13,69,000	950
62	Sangli ..	Sangli ..	28th April 1987	MACT	56	34	9,72,500	400
63	Sangli ..	Do.	20th April 1987					
64	Sangli ..	Tasgaon ..	29th July 1987	General	136	20	....	502
65	Sangli ..	Vita ..	25th July 1987	General	61	15	....	153
66	Sangli ..	Kavthe Mahankal	26th July 1987	General	15	14	....	365
67	Sangli ..	Atpadi ..	6th August 1987	General	34	6	....	360
68	Sangli ..	Miraj ..	22nd August 1987	General	142	42	....	2,239
69	Sangli ..	Khanapur ..	12th September 1987	General	43	13	....	177
70	Sangli ..	Tasgaon ..	27th September 1987	General	105	9	....	286
71	Sangli ..	Jat ..	11th October 1987	General	80	12	....	599
62	Sangli ..	Kavtha Mahankal	1st November 1987	General	17	8	....	317
73	Sangli ..	Sangli ..	14th November 1987	MACT	..	..	....	..
74	Sangli ..	Do.	15th November 1987	MACT	45	28	6,50,000	950
75	Sangli ..	Vita ..	12th December 1987	General	49	13	....	150
76	Sangli ..	Shirala ..	28th December 1987	General	24	13	..	200
77	Sangli ..	Atpadi ..	20th December 1987	General	46	1	....	196
78	Sangli ..	Tasgaon ..	10th January 1988	General	197	20	....	130
79	Sangli ..	Sangli ..	7th February 1988	MACT	95	60	11,04,000	1,102
80	Sangli ..	Do.	8th February 1988					1,101
81	Sangli ..	Sangli ..	7th February 1988	General .. (Civil)	425	44	....	1,102
82	Sangli ..	Do.	7th February 1988	General (Civil & Cri.)	..	..	....	1,102
83	Sangli ..	Do.	7th February 1988	General (Cri.)	..	..	....	1,102
84	Sangli ..	Do.	7th February 1988	General (Labour)	..	..	....	1,101
85	Sangli ..	Tasgaon ..	21st February 1988	General	66	15	....	96
86	Sangli ..	Walwa ..	8th August 1988	General	67	79	....	1,000
87	Sangli ..	Kavthe Mahankal	27th February 1988	General	9	4	....	335
88	Sangli ..	Vite ..	12th March 1988	General	70	8	....	200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
89	Sangli ..	Atpadi ..	12th March 1988	General	31	8	....	162
90	Sangli ..	Shirala ..	20th March 1988	General	32	8	....	200
91	Sangli ..	Miraj ..	26th March 1988	General	130	38	....	580
92	Kolhapur ..	Kolhapur ..	20th March 1988	MACT	43	28	10,46,145	1,558
93	Kolhapur ..	Ichalkarnji ..	3rd September 1987	General	37	26	....	500
94	Kolhapur ..	Kagal ..	28th February 1988	General	53	28	....	1,000
95	Nagpur ..	Nagpur ..	13th February 1987	MACT	247	118	50,22,610	2,631
96	Nagpur ..	Do.	20th March 1988	MACT	142	60	28,80,918	4,123
97	Yevatmal ..	Wani ..	5th April 1987	General	153	140	....	1,060
98	Akola ..	Malegaon ..	26th December 1987	MACT	256	88	7,24500	1,595
99	Wardha ..	Wardha ..	23rd August 1987	General	159	76	....	6,570
100	Chandrapur ..	Chandrapur	6th March 1988	MACT	89	40	10,37,000	12,800
101	Aurangabad ..	Kannad ..	13th December 1987	General	350	110	....	....
102	Aurangabad ..	Sillod	15th January 1987	General	225	120	....	500
103	Aurangabad ..	Paithan ..	10th October 1987	General	377	128	....	500
104	Aurangabad ..	Vaijapur ..	12th December 1987	General	201	....	....	....
105	Aurangabad ..	Gagnapur ..	5th November 1987	General	216	76	....	....
106	Jalna ..	Jalna ..	30th April 1987	General	150	13	....	355
107	Jalna ..	Do.	11th July 1987	General	60	11	....	395
108	Jalna ..	Ambad ..	30th August 1987	General	78	36	....	400
109	Jalna ..	Jalna	26th December1987	General	104	37	....	739
110	Osmanabad ..	Paranda ..	5th April 1987 ..	General	37	37	....	928
111	Osmanabad ..	Bhoon ..	25th April 1987	MACT	83	83	....	908
112	Osmanabad ..	Washim ..	22nd November1987	MACT	203	134	10,000	4,109
113	Osamanabad ..	Borkheda ..	27th February 1988	MACT	40	35	....	671
114	Osmanabad ..	Bhoon ..	14th April 1988	General	99	56	....	340
115	Nanded ..	Nanded ..	20th September 1987	General	92	12	....	260
116	Nanded ..	Nanded ..	28th February 1988	MACT	106	15	2,60,00	..
117	Parbhani ..	Parbhani ..	28th February 1988	General	103	103	....	10,000
118	Parbhani ..	Parbhani	30th August 1987	General	174	174	....	2,000
119	Latur ..	Latur ..	23rd April 1987	General	44	..	....	..
120	Latur ..	Do. ..	9th January 1987	General	33	..	....	....
121	Latur ..	Do.	12th March 1988	General	27	1	....	....
122	Bombay ..	Bombay ..	19th December 1987	MACT	532	323	13,45,5290	2,600
	Total ..			122	15,012	6,781	45,15,3612	1,29,481

SCHEDULE X

Statement showing the headwise expenditure incurred on Legal Aid and Legal Services Programmes during the year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

Serial No.	Budgetary sub-heads	Grants sanctioned	*Expenditure incurred	Unspent balance if any
1	2	3	4	5
1	Salaries	8,00,000	5,91,462	2,08,538
2	Travelling allowance ..	3,00,000	1,06,703	1,93,297
3	Office expenses	3,98,000	3,86,686	11,314
4	Professional and special services	10,00,000	5,41,745	4,58,255
5	Advertisements	42,000	40,130	1,870
	Total ..	25,40,000	16,66,726	8,73,274

*Note. However the position of expenditure as obtained from the office of the Accountant General is as follows:—

		Expenditure incurred	Amount surrendered	Amount lapsed
1	Salaries	7,05,216		
2	T.A.	62,723		
3	Office Expenses	5,96,065	2,74,000	2,47,003
4	Professional and Special Services	6,36,393		
5	Advertisement	18,600		
		20,18,997		

SCHEDULE XI

Statement showing the Districtwise position of expenditure incurred on Legal Aid and Legal Services Programmes during the year 1987-88, i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Salary	Travelling Expenses	Office expenses	Professional and special services	Advertise-ment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thane ..	14,717	1,124	14,615	2,575	200	33,231
2	Raigad ..	22,470	7,363	44,040	6,854	326	81,053
3	Ratnagiri ..	9,443	4,711	10,478	23,800	..	58,432
4	Sindhudurg ..	7,549	1,431	2,336	3,085	..	14,401
5	Nashik ..	15,713	2,194	13,942	7,007	940	39,796
6	Dhule ..	23,569	2,647	6,373	19,710	2,163	54,462
7	Jalgaon ..	25,020	2,388	11,257	17,255	..	55,920
8	Ahmednagar ..	24,179	5,513	15,807	16,312	800	62,611
9	Solapur ..	20,894	3,229	5,783	32,270	1,345	63,521
10	Pune ..	25,671	4,675	15,664	28,920	14,865	89,795
11	Satara ..	23,455	2,223	14,951	20,550	165	61,344
12	Sangli ..	20,614	1,080	18,635	22,582	800	63,711
13	Kolhapur ..	20,951	2,243	6,326	18,992	398	48,910
14	Nagpur ..	26,975	4,577	13,889	40,544	762	86,747
15	Bhandara ..	27,955	5,800	6,800	28,600	800	69,955
16	Yavatmal ..	24,800	3,901	4,683	24,258	350	57,992
17	Akola ..	23,654	2,884	3,282	22,908	809	53,537
18	Amravati ..	4,200	4,101	39,779	42,276	..	90,356
19	Wardha ..	15,783	1,298	2,792	17,562	..	37,435
20	Chandrapur ..	17,110	4,471	16,450	15,108	1,500	54,639
21	Buldhana ..	16,854	4,070	12,194	6,858	1,145	41,121
22	Aurangabad ..	11,858	1,000	2,285	5,000	..	20,143
23	Jalna ..	16,822	1,424	2,600	5,615	773	27,234
24	Beed ..	13,520	1,998	2,099	5,449	..	23,066
25	Osmanabad ..	13,255	4,411	10,306	8,857	1,990	38,819
26	Nanded ..	19,600	2,126	2,952	15,803	550	41,031
27	Parbhani ..	15,473	1,622	2,489	4,330	125	24,039
28	Latur ..	14,281	1,515	10,705	4,636	836	31,973
29	Gadchiroli ..	12,027	1,988	1,878	7,275	288	23,456
30	Bombay ..	35,050	..	5,555	35,554	..	76,159
31	Board ..	18,000	18,696	33,459	31,200	8,200	1,09,555
	Legal Aid Clinics	..	..	32,282	..	..	32,282
	Total ..	5,91,462	1,06,703	3,86,686	5,41,745	40,130	16,66,726

SCHEDULE XII

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the District, Taluka Legal Aid and Advice Committees and Sub-Committees in Greater Bombay during the financial year 1987-88 i.e. from 1st April 1987 to 31st March 1988.

Serial No.		Name of the Committee	Grants allotted	Salary	Travelling expenses	Office expenses	Payment of Profe-ssional and Spicial Service charges	Adver-tisement	Total Expenditure	Amount lapsed surrendered
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Greater Bombay								
1	(1)	Greater Bombay ..	1,06,000	15,987	..	2,455	122	..	18,564	87,436
2	(2)	High Court ..	40,000	7,380	..	500	32,120	..	40,000	..
3	(3)	Metropolitan Magistrates, Courts	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000
4	(4)	City Civil Court ..	12,500	4,710	..	..	3,287	..	7,997	4,503
5	(5)	Small Causes Court ..	9,500	6,213	..	..	..	..	6,213	3,287
6	(6)	Industrial Court ..	6,500	760	..	..	25	..	785	5,715
7	(7)	Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal	21,000	..	..	2,600	..	..	2,600	18,400
		Total ..	2,10,500	35,050	..	5,555	35,554	..	76,159	1,34,341

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Thane								
8	(1)	Thane ..	28,400	2,002	..	12,123	..	..	14,125	14,275
9	(2)	Dahanu ..	4,600	1,380	..	..	..	..	1,380	3,220
10	(3)	Bhiwandi ..	2,900	1,380	282	190	..	..	1,852	1,048
11	(4)	Taiasari ..	2,900	1,335	..	..	..	..	1,335	1,565
12	(5)	Jawhar ..	2,900	540	..	..	975	..	1,515	1,385
13	(6)	Vasai ..	2,900	400	..	..	..	..	400	2,500
14	(7)	Shahapur ..	2,900	1,265	..	..	..	..	1,265	1,635
15	(8)	Murbad ..	2,900	770	242	200	..	..	1,212	1,688
16	(9)	Ulhasnagar ..	2,900	1,380	300	746	..	..	2,426	974
17	(10)	Kalyan ..	4,600	1,185	..	750	600	200	2,735	1,865
18	(11)	Wada ..	4,600	720	..	..	..	..	720	3,880
19	(12)	Mokhada ..	2,900	1400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
20	(13)	Palghar ..	2,900	960	..	406	..	..	1366	1,534
		Total ..	68,300	14,717	1,124	14,615	2,575	200	33,231	35,069
		Raigad								
21	(1)	Raigad ..	52,400	9,756	3,704	33,737	1,500	58	48,755	3,645
22	(2)	Shrivardhan ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
23	(3)	Mahad ..	5,400	1,380	760	2,547	300	..	4,987	413
24	(4)	Panvel ..	2,900	1,060	261	784	..	..	2,105	795
25	(5)	Murud ..	2,900	900	281	217	..	183	1,581	1,319
26	(6)	Karjat ..	2,900	985	..	115	1,000	85	2,185	715
27	(7)	Roha ..	2,900	946	..	1,570	300	..	2,816	84
28	(8)	Pen ..	3,450	1,215	364	565	1,200	..	3,344	106
29	(9)	Uran ..	2,900	578	..	1,621	..	..	2,199	701
30	(10)	Khalapur ..	2,900	900	..	279	1,554	..	2,733	167
31	(11)	Mangaon ..	6,400	1,400	300	217	..	..	1,917	4,483
32	(12)	Poladpur ..	2,900	480	785	1,635	..	..	2,900	..
33	(13)	Mhasala ..	2,900	720	291	200	..	..	1,211	1,689
34	(14)	Sudhagad ..	2,900	750	317	353	..	..	1,420	1,480
		Total ..	96,650	22,470	7,363	44,040	6,854	326	81,053	15,597

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Ratnagiri								
35	(1)	Ratnagiri ..	44,400	9,683	2,727	7,300	14,973	..	34,683	9,717
36	(2)	Guhagar ..	4,600	1,345	293	66	1,074	..	2,778	1,822
37	(3)	Rajapur ..	2,900	1,380	128	500	..	..	2,008	892
38	(4)	Devrukh ..	2,900	1220	303	209	1,001	..	2,733	467
39	(5)	Lanja ..	2,900	825	..	..	..	..	825	2,075
40	(6)	Mandangad ..	7,500	1,380	985	2,692	..	..	5,955	1,545
41	(7)	Dapoli ..	4,600	1,390	..	405	2,185	..	3,980	614
42	(8)	Chiplun ..	2,900	900	..	200	660	..	1,760	1140
43	(9)	Khed ..	4,600	1,340	275	900	1,215	..	3,730	870
		Total ..	77,600	19,443	4,711	10,478	23, 800	..	58,432	19,168
		Sindhudurg								
44	(1)	Sindhudurg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	(2)	Vengurla ..	2,900	1,464	73	96	250	..	1,883	1,017
46	(3)	Malwan ..	2,900	1,380	278	200	325	..	2,183	717
47	(4)	Kudal ..	2,900	1,150	....	108	620	..	1,878	1,022
48	(5)	Sawantwadi ..	3,500	1,455	135	224	975	..	2,789	711
49	(6)	Devgad ..	4,600	720	667	175	915	..	2,477	2,123
50	(7)	Kankavali ..	4,600	1,380	278	1,533	....	..	3,191	1,409
		Total ..	21,400	7,549	1,431	2,336	3,085	..	14,401	6,999

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Nashik								
51	(1)	Nashik ..	28,400	4,204	1,064	6,895	3,625	700	16,488	11,912
52	(2)	Nandgaon ..	4,600	1,380	891	1,616	435	240	4,562	38
53	(3)	Surgana ..	2,900	844	..	..	131	..	975	1,925
54	(4)	Kalwan ..	4,000	1,380	..	1,658	..	..	3,038	962
55	(5)	Peth ..	2,900	375	..	..	..	..	375	2,525
56	(6)	Baglan ..	4,000	935	239	1,095	..	..	2,269	1,731
57	(7)	Yewla ..	2,900	660	..	174	1,000	..	1,834	1,066
58	(8)	Dindori ..	2,900	1,380	..	180	865	..	2,425	475
59	(9)	Sinnar ..	4,600	660	..	246	..	..	906	3,694
60	(10)	Igatpuri ..	4,600	1,295	..	1,470	381	..	3,146	1,454
61	(11)	Niphad ..	4,600	560	..	550	..	..	1,110	3,490
62	(12)	Malegaon ..	2,900	1,440	..	58	570	..	2,068	832
63	(13)	Chandwad ..	2,900	600	..	..	..	..	600	2,300
		Total ..	72,200	15,713	2,194	13,942	7,007	940	39,796	32,404
		Dhule								
64	(1)	Dhule ..	28,400	10,979	1,042	2,494	13,885	..	28,400	..
65	(2)	Shirpur ..	4,600	1,380	300	..	1,975	..	3,655	945
66	(3)	Sakri ..	4,710	1,840	509	408	..	1,953	4,710	..
67	(4)	Navapur ..	2,900	1,380	..	..	1,000	..	2,380	520
68	(5)	Nandurbar ..	4,650	1,495	..	2,000	800	..	4,295	355
69	(6)	Talode ..	4,600	1,380	304	682	900	210	3,476	1,124
70	(7)	Akkalkuva ..	2,900	900	..	..	..	..	900	2,000
71	(8)	Aakarni	2,900	1,380	204	519	400	..	2,503	397
72	(9)	Shahada ..	2,900	1,395	288	196	650	..	2,529	371
73	(10)	Sindhkhed ..	2,900	1,440	..	74	100	..	1,614	1,286
		Total ..	61,460	23,569	2,647	6,373	19,710	2,163	54,462	6,998

SCHEDULE XII—*cantd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Jalgaon								
74 (1)	Jalgaon ..	37,400	9,955	1,288	875	5,801	..	25,975	1,165
75 (2)	Bhusawal ..	4,600	1,265	..	115	575	..	1,955	2,645
76 (3)	Erandol ..	4,600	1,000	..	380	1,558	..	2,938	1,662
77 (4)	Pachora ..	4,600	815	..	380	360	..	1,175	3,425
78 (5)	Chalisgaon ..	4,600	1,400	300	900	2,000	..	4,600	..
79 (6)	Amalner ..	2,900	1,265	..	340	500	..	2,105	795
80 (7)	Parola ..	2,900	1,435	172	190	975	..	2,772	128
81 (8)	Jamner ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
82 (9)	Edlabad ..	2,900	4,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
83 (10)	Bhadgaon ..	2,900	2,020	..	..	877	..	2,897	3
84 (11)	Raver ..	2,900	900	..	100	595	..	1,595	1,305
85 (12)	Yaval ..	2,900	1,265	28	..	1,000	..	2,293	607
86 (13)	Chopada ..	4,600	900	..	81	1,014	..	1,995	2,605
	Total ..	80,700	25,020	2,388	11,257	17,255	..	55,910	24,780
	Ahmednagar								
87 (1)	Ahmednagar ..	28,400	12,600	3,000	2,000	10,000	800	28,400	..
88 (2)	Shrirampur ..	4,600	1,380	..	1,000	375	..	2,755	1,845
89 (3)	Shevgaon ..	4,600	440	292	469	..	..	1,201	3,399
90 (4)	Parner ..	2,900	1,230	..	200	1,000	..	2,430	470
91 (5)	Kopargaon ..	4,600	1,380	266	729	2,225	..	4,600	..
92 (6)	Shrigonda ..	4,600	460	703	3,100	137	..	4,600	..
93 (7)	Sangamner ..	4,600	1,389	652	240	575	..	2,856	1,744
94 (8)	Karjat ..	2,900	..	..	480	..	..	480	2,420
95 (9)	Jamkhed ..	2,900	1,160	..	1,059	..	..	2,219	681
96 (10)	Akola ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
97 (11)	Newasa ..	2,900	480	..	2,190	..	..	2,670	230
98 (12(	Rahuri ..	4,600	660	..	3,940	..	..	4,600	..
99 (13)	Pathardi ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
	Total ..	73,400	24,179	5,513	15,807	16,312	800	62,611	10,789

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pune								
100	(1) Pune .	57,400	12,457	3,521	10,351	18,651	12,420	57,400	.
101	(2) Baramati	4,600	1,380	..	693	2,527	..	4,600	.
102	(3) Velhe ..	2,900	720	180	120	..	..	1,020	1,880
103	(4) Ambegaon	2,900	1,380	..	96	1,233	..	2,709	191
104	(5) Daund	2,900	900	85	197	625	..	1,807	1,093
105	(6) Bhor .	4,600	1,380	360	275	300	2,245	4,580	20
106	(7) Junnar ..	2,900	670	..	1,780	450	..	2,900	..
107	(8) Shirur ..	4,600	1,280	85	84	1,389	.	2,838	1,762
108	(9) Purabdar .	2,900	1,204	444	430	175	..	2,253	647
109	(10) Indapur	4,600	1,165	..	147	3,248	..	4,596	4
110	(11) Khed .	2,900	1,440		1,171	286	.	2,897	3
111	(12) Mulshi	2,900	720	.	..	..	..	720	2,180
112	(13) Mawal .	2,900	975	..	300	..	200	1,475	1,425
	Total	99,000	25,671	4,675	15,664	28,920	14,865	89,795	9,205
	Satara								
113	(1) Satara ..	28,400	10,075	357	8,363	9,190	165	28,150	250
114	(2) Mahabaleshwar ..	2,900	1,150	..	874	..	..	2,024	876
115	(3) Jawali .	2,900	1,380	..	1,516	..	..	2,896	4
116	(4) Karad .	9,150	1,955	1,319	1,443	4,433	..	9,150	..
117	(5) Koregaon ..	2,900	320	..	203	618	..	1,141	1,759
118	(6) Khatau .	2,900	1,030	..	..	1,796	..	2,826	74
119	(7) Man	2,900	2,100	75	63	..	..	2,238	602
120	(8) Paltan .	9,500	3,155	..	1,819	2,500	..	7,474	2,026
121	(9) Khandala ..	4,600	660	..	..	..	..	660	3,940
122	(10) Wai ..	2,900	1,150	172	537	1,013	..	2,872	28
123	(11) Patan ..	2,900	480	300	132	1,000	..	1,912	988
	Total ..	71,950	23,455	2,223	14,951	20,550	165	61,344	10,606

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sangli								
124	(1) Snagli ..	43,400	11,577	612	12,180	6,649	800	31,818	11,582
125	(2) Shirala ..	4,600	1,380	..	817	1,051	..	3,248	1,352
126	(3) Aatpadi ..	5,300	825	..	1,981	2,494	..	5,300	..
127	(4) Tasgaon ..	7,600	1,147	414	598	5,332	..	7,491	109
128	(5) Islampur ..	4,600	1,380	..	..	1,927	..	3,307	1,293
129	(6) Miraj ..	4,600	1,075	..	2,465	1,055	..	4,595	5
130	(7) Kawthe Mah. ..	4,600	839	..	196	1,524	..	2,559	2,041
131	(8) Jat ..	2,900	1,011	54	200	1,340	..	2,605	29[5]
132	(9) Khanapur ..	2,900	1,380	..	198	1,210	..	2,788	11[2]
	Total ..	80,500	20,614	1,080	18,635	25,582	800	63,711	16,794
	Solapur								
133	(1) Solapur ..	37,400	12,435	1,673	3,987	14,967	908	33,970	3,430
134	(2) Pandharpur ..	4,600	660	558	1,066	2,416	..	4,600	..
135	(3) Madha ..	2,900	1,265	478	155	562	..	2,897	3
136	(4) *Malshiras* ..	4,600	*1,265*	288	*192*	1,957	..	3,742	858
137	(5) Mohol ..	5,900	900	..	113	3,889	..	4,902	998
138	(6) Barashi ..	4,600	1,224	..	..	2,563	..	1,387	813
139	(7) Akkalkot ..	2,900	1,270	136	..	..	..	1,406	1,494
140	(8) Mangalwedha ..	5,900	1,395	35	70	3,888	..	4,338	1,562
141	(9) *Karmala* ..	2,900	480	161	200	1,819	937	2,660	240
142	(10) Sangola ..	2,900	..	..	..	1,219	..	1,219	1,681
	Total ..	74,600	20,894	3,229	5,783	32,270	1,345	63,512	11,079

H 4479—9 (10,435—1-89)

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kolhapur								
143	(1) Kolhapur ..	28,400	7,978	950	2,350	5,785	..	17,063	11,937
144	(2) Shirol ..	2,900	1,265	..	26	1,599	..	2,890	10
145	(3) Gadhinglaj ..	2,900	1,380	..	178	737	..	2,295	605
146	(4) Panhala ..	4,600	1,380	283	181	200	..	1,783	2,817
147	(5) Aajara ..	4,600	1,400	262	900	1,150	..	2,712	888
148	(6) Chandgad ..	2,900	660	..	95	1,542	..	2,297	603
149	(7) Hatakanagale ..	9,950	1,305	..	1,782	4,850	..	8,663	1,287
150	(8) Bhudargad ..	2,900	825	26	501	1,160	389	2,884	16
151	(9) Gaganbawada ..	2,900	630	..	..	..	..	630	2,270
152	(10) Radhanagari ..	2,900	1,380	..	214	310	..	1,004	996
153	(11) Kagal ..	2,900	1,380	22	..	364	..	1,744	1,156
154	(12) Shahuwadi ..	4,600	1,368	..	9	1,295	..	3,045	1,555
	Total ..	72,450	20,951	2,243	6,326	18,992	398	48,910	23,540
	Aurangabad								
155	(1) Aurangabad ..	28,000	800	1,000	1,000	5,000	..	15,000	13,000
156	(2) Khuldabad ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	(3) Kannad ..	2,900	529	..	1,200	..	..	1,729	1,171
158	(4) Soyagaon ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	(5) Sillod ..	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
160	(6) Paithan ..	2,900	1,274	..	85	..	..	1,359	1,541
161	(7) Gangapur ..	2,900	1,380	..	..	..	..	1380	1,520
162	(8) Vaijapur ..	2,900	675	..	..	..	..	675	2,225
	Total ..	42,500	11,858	1,000	2,285	5,000	..	675	2,225
	Jalana								
163	(1) Jalana ..	28,400	11,672	1,092	2,000	4,165	737	19,657	8,743
164	(2) Ambad ..	2,900	1,150	..	..	400	..	1,550	1,350
165	(3) Japharabad ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
166	(4) Partur ..	2,900	1,265	32	200	50	..	1,547	1,353
167	(5) Bhokardan ..	2,900	1,380	..	200	..	..	1,580	1,320
	Total ..	40,000	16,822	1,424	2,600	5,615	737	27,234	12,766

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Parbhani								
169	(1)	Parbhani	28,400	8,573	1,203	1,189	980	..	11,945	16,455
170	(2)	Jintur	24,600	1,955	119	..	2,000	..	4,074	526
171	(3)	Hingoli	2,900	1,200	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,700
172	(4)	Kalamnuri ..	2,900	660	..	200	350	..	1,210	1,690
173	(5)	Basmat ..	4,600	1,205	..	900	..	..	2,105	2,495
174	(6)	Gangakhed ..	2,900	540	..	..	..	125	665	2,235
175	(7)	Pathari	2,900	1,340	300	200	1,000	..	2,840	60
		Total ..	49,200	15,473	1,622	2,489	4,330	125	24,039	25,161
		Beed								
176	(1)	Beed . ..	28,400	7,695	168	952	3,709	..	12,524	15,876
177	(2)	Georai	2,900	750	..	100	300	..	1,150	1,750
178	(3)	Majalgaon ..	4,600	1,365	1,304	635	..	..	3,304	1,296
179	(4)	Ambejogai ..	2,900	825	..	28	..	..	853	2,047
180	(5)	Kej	2,900	780	296	384	1,440	..	2,900	....
181	(6)	Patoda	4,600	1,230	230	..	..	..	1,460	3,140
182	(7)	Ashti	2,900	875	..	..	..	..	875	2,025
		Total ..	49,200	13,520	1,988	2,099	5,449	..	23,066	26,134
		Nanded								
183	(1)	Nanded . ..	28,400	11,040	398	1,744	9,844	550	23,576	4,824
184	(2)	Hadgaon ..	2,900	1,380	300	200	1,000	..	2,880	20
185	(3)	Kinwat ..	2,900	1,380	200	120	745	..	2,445	455
186	(4)	Bhokar	2,900	480	78	121	313	..	992	1,908
187	(5)	Biloli	2,900	1,380	294	197	955	..	2,826	74
188	(6)	Deglur . ..	4,600	1,380	256	170	1,254	..	3,060	1,540
189	(7)	Mukhed .	2,900	1,180	293	200	716	..	2,389	511
190	(8)	Kandhar ..	2,900	1,380	307	200	975	..	2,863	37
		Total ..	50,400	19,600	2,176	2,952	15,803	550	41,031	9,369

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
191		**Osmanabad**								
192	(1)	Osmanabad	28,400	81,25	3,713	6,086	5,782	1,990	25,696	2,704
193	(2)	Kalamb	2,900	900	..	..	75	..	955	1,925
194	(3)	Umerga	4,600	1,400	300	900	2,000	..	4,600	..
195	(4)	Paranda ..	2,900	325	..	27	..	..	352	2,548
196	(5)	Tuljapur ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
	(6)	Bhoom ..	4,600	1,105	98	3,093	..	..	4,296	304
		Total ..	46,300	13,255	4,411	10,306	8,857	1,990	38,819	7,481
197		**Latur**								
198	(1)	Latur .. .	28,400	9,896	699	8,954	2,831	836	23,216	5,184
199	(2)	Ahmedpur ..	2,900	715	..	197	115	..	1,027	1,873
200	(3)	Udgir	4,600	1,140	386	1,187	555	..	3,268	1,332
201	(4)	Nilanga ..	2,900	1,150	130	157	135	..	1,582	1,318
	(5)	Ausa	2,900	1,380	300	200	1,000	..	2,880	20
		Total ..	41,700	14,281	1,515	10,705	4,636	836	31,973	9,727
202		**Buldhana**								
203	(1)	Buldhana ..	28,400	9,234	3,753	10,117	2,939	1,145	27,188	1,212
204	(2)	Deulgaon ..	2,900	660	..	..	..	..	660	2,240
205	(3)	Khamgaon ..	4,600	1,380	17	20	114	..	1,531	3,069
206	(4)	Shegaon ..	2,900	440	..	136	..	..	576	2,324
207	(5)	Mehekar ..	2,900	430	..	110	2,310	..	2,900	..
208	(6)	Lonar	2,900	515	..	1,811	570	..	2,896	4
209	(7)	Chikhali ..	2,900	1,265	300	..	675	..	2,240	660
210	(8)	Sindkheda ..	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	——	2,900
211	(9)	Jalgaon	2,900	1,380	..	..	150	..	1,530	1,370
212	(10)	Shegrampur ..	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,900
213	(11)	Malkapur ..	2,900	1,500	..	..	100	..	1,600	1,300
214	(12)	Motala	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,900
	(13)	Nandura ..	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	....	2,900
		Total ..	64,900	16,854	4,070	12,194	6,858	1,145	41,121	23,779

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Akola								
215	(1)	Akola	37,400	11,114	1,191	2,000	16,998	789	32,092	5,308
216	(2)	Manora	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
217	(3)	Balapur	2,900	1,320	30	..	525	..	1,875	1,025
218	(4)	Malegaon ..	2,900	1,440	300	200	..	..	1,940	960
219	(5)	Akot	2,900	720	..	..	..	..	720	2,180
220	(6)	Mangrulpir ..	2,900	1,380	74	200	711	..	2,365	535
221	(7)	Washim	2,900	1,200	298	200	1,000	..	2,698	202
222	(8)	Murtijapur ..	2,900	960	..	82	674	..	1,716	1,184
223	(9)	Karanja	2,900	840	91	..	..	20	951	1,949
224	(10)	Telhara	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
225	(11)	Patur	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
226	(12)	Barshi Takli ..	2,900	960	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
227	(13)	Rasod	2,900	480	..	..	..	..	480	2,420
		Total ..	72,200	23,654	2,884	3,282	22,908	809	53,537	18,663
		Amaravati								
228	(1)	Amaravati ..	62,400	5,038	..	35,381	27,019	..	62,400	..
229	(2)	Tiwasa	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
230	(3)	Varud	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
231	(4)	Daryapur ..	2,900	..	1,320	.270	1,310	..	2,900	..
232	(5)	Morshi	2,900	..	1,381	440	1,050	..	2,871	29
233	(6)	Chandur.. ..	2,900	..	..	998	1,897	..	2,895	5
234	(7)	Melghat ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
235	(8)	Achalpur ..	10,600	..	500	2,090	8,000	..	10,590	10
236	(9)	Bhatkuli ..	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
237	(10)	Hadgaon-Khandeshwar	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
238	(11)	Chandur Bazar ..	2,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,900
239	(12)	Anjangaon-Surji ..	2,900	14,00	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
240	(13)	Chikhaldara ..	2,900	..	..		..	..	..	2,900
		Total ..	1,04,900	4,200	4,101	39,779	42,276	..	90,356	14,544

SCHEDULE XII—*contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Yawatmal								
241	(1)	Yawatmal ..	37,400	6,840	823	1,583	11,998	350	21,594	15,806
242	(2)	Morgaon ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
243	(3)	Pusad ..	2,900	1,380	300	200	1,000	..	2,880	20
244	(4)	Melapur ..	4,600	1,220	52	900	1,260	..	3,432	1,168
245	(5)	Darwha ..	2,900	1,380	26	..	1,000	..	2,406	494
246	(6)	Wani ..	2,900	1,380	..	200	1,000	..	1,580	1,320
247	(7)	Babulgaon ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
248	(8)	Ghatanji ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
249	(9)	Ralegaon ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
250	(10)	Digras ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
251	(11)	Ner ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
252	(12)	Umarkhed .	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
253	(13)	Mahagaon ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
254	(14)	Kalamb ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
		Total ..	76,500	24,800	3,901	4,683	24,258	350	57,992	18,808
		Wardha								
255	(1)	Wardha ..	28,400	8,063	..	1,975	13,000	..	23,038	5,362
256	(2)	Hinganghat ..	2,900	900	98	..	..	..	998	1,902
257	(3)	Arvi ..	2,900	1,220	..	17	562	..	1,799	1,101
258	(4)	Selu ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
259	(5)	Deoli ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
260	(6)	Samudrapur ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
261	(7)	Karanja ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	..
		Total ..	45,800	15,783	1,298	2,792	17,562	..	37,435	8,365

SCHEDULE XII—*contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Nagpur								
262	(1) Nagpur ..	57,000	12,280	....	8,582	28,600	612	50,474	6,526
263	(2) Kamti ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
264	(3) Kalameshwar ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
265	(4) Bhiwapur ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
266	(5) Kuhi ..	2,900	..	....	200	494	....	704	2,196
267	(6) Ramtek ..	4,600	600	300	900	2,000	....	3,800	800
268	(7) Katol ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
269	(8) Savner ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
270	(9) Umared ..	5,700	1,495	1,577	1,997	450	150	5,669	31
271	(10) Hingna ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
272	(11) Narkhed ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
273	(12) Parseoni ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
274	(13) Mouda ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	....	2,900	....
	Total ..	96,300	26,975	4,577	13,889	40,544	762	86,747	9,553
	Bhandara								
275	(1) Bhandara ..	37,400	12,600	5,000	4,000	1,5000	800	37,400	....
276	(2) Tumsar ..	1,400	1,400	....	..	....	..	1,400	...
277	(3) Sakoli ..	10,000	1,400	400	1,400	6,800	..	10,000	....
278	(4) Gondia ..	10,000	1,400	400	1,400	6,800	..	10,000	....
279	(5) Goregaon ..	1,400	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,400	....
280	(6) Arjuni-Moregaon ..	1,400	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,400	....
281	(7) Mohadi .	1,400	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,400	....
282	(8) Pauni ..	1,400	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,400	....
283	(9) Amgnon ..	1,400	1,375	....	..	..	..	1,375	25
284	(10) Salekasa ..	1,400	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,400	....
285	(11) Dowari ..	1,400	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,400	....
286	(12) Lakhandur ..	1,400	1,400	....	..	..	..	1,300	....
287	(13) Tirora ..	1,400	1,380	....	..	..	..	1,380	20
	Total ..	70,000	27,955	5,800	6,800	28,500	800	69,955	45

SCHEDULE XII- *contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Chandrapur								
288	(1) Chandrapur ..	28,400	5,950	2,000	14,171	3,532	1,500	27,153	1,247
289	(2) Warora ..	2,900	550	....	..	96	..	646	2,254
290	(3) Brahamapuri ..	10,400	1,440	671	879	4,480	..	7,470	2,930
291	(4) Gondpimpri ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
292	(5) Rajura ..	2,900	770	....	200	1,000	..	1,970	930
293	(6) Mul ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
294	(7) Bhandrawati ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
295	(8) Chimur ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
296	(9) Shindewandi ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
297	(10) Nagbhir ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
	Total ..	62,000	17,110	4,471	16,450	15,108	1,500	54,639	7,361
	Gadchiroli								
298	(1) Gadchrioli ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
299	(2) Armori ..	5,800	2,774	188	582	1,275	288	5,107	693
300	(3) Chamorshi ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
301	(4) Dhanora ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
302	(5) Kurkhada ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
303	(6) Sironcha ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
304	(7) Aheori ..	2,900	853	....	96	..	..	949	1,951
305	(8) Atapali ..	2,900	1,400	300	200	1,000	..	2,900	....
306	(9) Board ..	3,95,990	18,000	18,696	33,459	31,200	8,200	1,09,555	2,86,435
	Total ..	26,100	12,027	1,988	1,878	7,275	288	23,456	2,644

SCHEDULE XII *Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Government Law College, Bombay.	5,000	..	....	3,834	..	..	3,834	1,166
2	Siddharth Law College, Bombay.	5,000	..	....	5,000	..	..	5,000	....
3	Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur.	5,000	..	....	4,948	..	..	4,948	52
4	Sardar Patel Law College, Chandrapur.	5,000	..	....	5,000	..	..	5,000	....
5	N.S. Law College, Sangli	5,000	..	....	5,000	..	..	5,000	....
6	Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Aurangabad.	5,000	..	....	5,000	..	..	..	5,000
7	T.M.C.Law College, Thane	5,000	..	....	5,000	..	..	5,000	....
8	Dyanand Law College, Latur.	5,000	..	....	..	..	..	..	5,000
9	University Law College Nagpur.	5,000	..	....	3,500	..	..	3,500	1,500
	Total ..	45,000	..	....	32,282	..	..	32.287	12,918
	Total ..	25,40,000	5,91,462	1,06,703	3,86,686	5,41,745	40,130	16,66,726	8,73,274

Note.—(1) The Clinics were given the total grants of Rs. 90,000 during the year 1987-88. The grant was shared by the Board and the CILAS equally. That means the Board had given Rs. 45,000 to the Ciinics, Therefore the figures of expenditure mentioned in col. 9 show the expenditure incurred by the clinics out of the said amount of Rs. 45,000. If the said figures of expenditure are doubled, the actual total expenditure incurred by the Clinics during the year 1987-88 is arrived. In other words, Rs. 32,282 were spent by the Clinics from the grants received from the Board. So also, the amount of Rs. 32,282 was spent by them from the grants received from the CILAs. Thus the total expenditure incurred by the Clinics the year 1987-88 is Rs. 64,564.

(2) Since some of the Committees have not forwareded their figures of expenditure the on entire amount of grant sanctioned to them has been treated as their expenditure during the year 1987-88.

SCHEDULE XIII

Comparative statement showing the particulars of cases in which Legal Aid was granted during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 (Eight years).

Serial No.	Year	No. of applications received for L.A.	No. of cases in which L.A. was rejected	No. of cases in which L.A. was granted	No. of cases in which oral advice was given	Expenditure incurred on L.A.	No. of cases referred to conciliation Cell	No. of cases settled by the conciliation Cell	No. of L.A. given u/s 304 Cr. P.C.	No. of L.A. Cases field in the Ct.	No. of Court decisions in favour of aided persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1980–81	....	....	1,438	....	2,79,745	....	....	....	....	....
2	1981–82	....	....	2,584	....	5,10,332	....	....	....	....	....
3	1982–83	....	....	3,058	....	5,06,281	....	....	....	....	....
4	1983–84	1,838	344	2,591	456	8,34,621	911	266	....	421	336
5	1984–85	3,360	453	3,254	362	13,97,627	466	113	919	663	410
6	1985–86	7,203	1,269	6,283	1,272	16,31,121	1,510	675	1,039	1,070	583
7	1986–87	8,670	1,121	7,385	1,150	17,60,959	1,648	448	1,185	812	542
8	1987–88	8,808	1,314	8,273	1,900	16,66,726	343	343	1,312	1,244	677
	Total ..	29,879	4,501	34,866	5,140	85,87,412	4,878	1,845	4,455	4,210	2,548

SCHEDULE XIV

Comparative Statement showing the categories of cases in which L. A. was granted during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88.

Serial No.	Year	No. of cases in which L.A. was granted	Maintenance	Divorce	Dowry	Rape	Cases u/s 304 CPS	Others
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1980–81 ..	1438	..	..	..	..	..	1438
2	1981–82 ..	2584	..	..	..	..	..	2584
3	1982–83 ..	3058	..	..	..	..	..	3058
4	1983–84 ..	2591	..	..	4	5	..	2582
5	1984–85 ..	3254	66	..	2	1	..	3185
6	1985–86 ..	6283	1501	..	2	1	919	3860
7	1986–87 ..	7385	2072	190	3	3	1039	4078
8	1987–88 ..	8273	1442	197	15	1	1312	5306
	Total ..	34866	5081	387	26	11	3270	26091

SCHEDULE XV

Comparative Statement showing the categories of persons to whom Legal Aid was granted during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 (eight years).

Serial No.	Year	No. of cases in which L.A. was granted	S.C.	S.T.	Women	Children	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1980–81 ..	1438	423	417	....	....	....
2	1981–82 ..	2584	546	380	....	....	....
3	1982–83 ..	3058	581	641	798	12	....
4	1983–84 ..	2591	718	343	911	87	....
5	1984–85 ..	3254	833	410	1302	110	....
6	1985–86 ..	6283	1422	967	2134	115	....
7	1986–87 .	7385	1987	703	374	94	2535
8	1987–88 ..	8273	1047	463	2230	10	2868
	Total ..	34866	7557	4324	7749	428	5403

SCHEDULE

Comparative Statement showing the particulars of period from 1980-81 to

Serial No.	Year	No. of Legal Literacy Programmes	P.L.T. Courses	L.A. Camps	L.A. Workshops	L.A. Conferences	R.E. Programmes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1980–81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1981–82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1982–83 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1983–84 ..	..	..	55	..	..	..
5	1984–85 ..	..	..	117	..	..	..
6	1985–86 ..	..	..	159	..	..	..
7	1986–87 ..	..	33	201	..	3	..
8	1987–88 ..	209	6	58	7	15	26
	Total ..	209	39	590	7	18	26

XVI

Legal Literacy Programmes organised during the 1987-88.

L.A. Seminars	Symposia on L.A.	L.A. Campaigns	Public Interviews on L.A.	L.A. Public Meetings	L.A. Exhibi-tions	Audio Visual Pro-grammes	Publica-tions on L.A.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	3	4	5	26	6	2	70,978
319	16	4	5	26	6	2	70,978

SCHEDULE XVII

Comparative Statement showing the particulars regarding the Lok Nyayalaya held in Maharashtra from 1984-85 to 1987-88.

Year	Total No. of L.N. held			No. of cases brought before the L.N.			No. of cases settled before the L.N.			Total compensation paid in MACT matters	Total exp. incurred for organising L. Ns.		
	Gen.	MACT	Total	Gen.	MACT	Total	Gen.	MACT	Total		Gen.	MACT	Total
1	2	3	4 (2+3)	5	6	7 (5+6)	8	9	10 (8+9)	11	12	13	14 (12+13)
1984–85 ..	77	..	77	1,872	..	1,872	1,592	..	1,592	..	..	..	..
1985–86 ..	170	..	170	7,013	..	7,013	2,476	741	3,217	1,72,74,200	..	..	..
1986–87 ..	168	16	184	15,761	..	15,761	5,696	1,959	7,655	4,17,54,772	1,57,265	..	1,57,265
1987–88 ..	96	26	122	11,137	3,875	15,012	4,637	2,144	6,781	4,51,53,612	67,629	61,852	1,29,481
Total ..	511	42	553	35,783	3,875	39,658	14,401	4,844	19,245	10,41,82,584	2,24,894	61,852	2,86,746

SCHEDULE XVIII

Comparative Statement showing the finance and expenditure incurred on Legal Aid and Legal Literacy Programmes during the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 (8 years).

Serial No.	Year	Budgetary grants made available	Total Expenditure	Exp. on Salaries	Exp. on T.A.	Exp. on Office	Exp. on Professional and Spl. Services	Exp. on Advertisement	Grants surrendered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1980–81 ..	22,50,000	2,79,735	....	....	....	....	....	19,70,265
2	1981–82 ..	25,60,000	5,10,332	....	....	....	....	....	20,49,668
3	1982–83 ..	10,61,000	5,06,281	....	....	....	....	....	5,54,770
4	1983–84 ..	8,98,000	8,34,621	....	....	....	....	....	63,379
5	1984–85 ..	25,00,000	13,97,627	....	....	....	....	....	11,02,373
6	1985–86 ..	25,00,000	16,31,121	....	....	....	....	....	8,68,876
7	1986–87 ..	25,00,000	17,60,959	7,00,000	94,909	2,49,581	5,57,317	1,59,152	7,39,041
8	1987 88 ..	25,40,000	16,66,726	5,91,462	1,06,703	3,86,686	5,41,745	40,130	8,51,034
	Total ..	1,68,09,000	85,87,402	12,91,462	2,01,612	6,36,267	10,99,062	1,99,282	81,99,355

00173724

Digitized with financial assistance from

Shri Brihad Bhartiya Samaj
on 24 February, 2020